

REJECTION OF LIGHT
CONTRACT ADVISED
BY FINANCE BOARD

Rising Sun Company Bid
Deemed Too High and the
Mayor Is Told of Alternatives That Might Be Taken.

RIVALRY DECREASE

Commission Reviews History
of Concern Which for 22
Years Has Furnished Street
Illumination.

The finance commission in a report to the mayor and city council today recommends that the bid of \$23.60 per lamp year made by the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company be rejected, that an appropriation of \$175,000 to provide the necessary equipment for 12,000 lamps be made, in order to be prepared for the expiration of the contract with the Rising Sun Company.

The commission recommends that the city accept the offer of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, made in a letter of July 23, 1909, unless the former company makes a substantial reduction in price, that in the event of failure to make a favorable contract with either the Rising Sun Company or the Boston Consolidated Company, the city extend the contract with the Edison Company, so as to provide for 5000 tungsten lamps in parts of the city served by the underground wires and that any contract for gas lighting should contain a provision for a reduction in price in the event of the city deciding to use automatic lighting and extinguishing devices.

The commission calls attention to certain facts in the street lighting situation as follows:

"The Rising Sun Street Lighting Company, which for 22 years has had contracts with the city for street lighting, or furnishing lighting equipment, is now providing gas, lamps, mantles, etc., for about 12,000 street lights, at the rate of \$23.60 per lamp per year. The contract which terminated Sept. 15, 1909, has been twice extended, the first time to Jan. 31, 1910, the second to July 31, 1910. The latter extension was made in order to allow the city sufficient time to procure bids for a long-term contract at lower prices than those now obtained. One half of this extended time has already elapsed, but the city is no nearer equitable terms than it was in the beginning. Bids were solicited on March 19, 1910, but only one bid was received, namely that of the Rising Sun Company at the old rate of \$23.60 a year. Last year there were two bids, and three the year before, but for some reason unknown to the commission, competition seems to have entirely disappeared in the present year.

"The superintendent of streets has not awarded the contract on this bid of \$23.60, and the commission believes it should not be awarded at this price, for a lamp with an upright burner, such as is furnished by the company, is excessive; and therefore the commission recommends that the mayor and city council take steps immediately to prevent the city from being compelled to renew the contract with the company at the present rate."

OIL TRUST IS DEALT
A HARD BLOW TODAY
BY SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States today dealt a hard blow to the oil trust. In a sweeping decision the court unanimously affirmed the decision of the Tennessee supreme court, ousting the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky from the state and adjudging it a trust in restraint of trade.

The case originated in an ouster suit against the oil company brought by the state under the anti-trust law of 1903, in which it was alleged that the Standard Oil was a combination in restraint of trade, and by improper competitive methods sought to suppress all independent oil sellers. On May 17, 1904, the company was indicted and the attorney-general of the state then instituted suit to cancel the company's permit to do business.

The court ruled against the Standard Company in December, 1907, the supreme court of Tennessee affirmed this decree. The oil company secured a writ of error, alleging that a corporation was not amenable to the state law, and declaring that if enforced against them it would result in deprivation of property without due process of law.

GOVERNMENT LOSES CASE.

WASHINGTON—The court of claims today rendered a decision adverse to the government in holding that the tax on legacies collected through taxation laws enacted at the time of the Spanish-American war should be refunded. About \$5,000,000 is involved. The government will appeal to the supreme court.

Railroad Men of Country
To Get a Billion Dollars
Because of Higher Wages

NEW YORK—A billion dollars, in round figures, will be paid employees by railway companies during the present year. This total will be \$100,000,000 more than original estimates, as the result of wage increases either granted or planned. President Brown of the New York Central system, in making this calculation, today explained that it included advances the details of which are to be settled. With the figures of the interstate commerce commission as a basis, President Brown declared that the total wages credited to the operation of the country's railroads for the current year will be \$1,227,333,000. The previous banner year, he said, was 1907, when the total paid in this manner was \$1,072,386,000.

MR. TAFT PREPARED
FOR BUSY PROGRAM
IN PITTSBURGH TODAY

Includes Opening Art Exhibition, Attendance at a Baseball Game and Speech at Big Banquet Tonight.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—President Taft's program today takes in the celebration of Founders day at the Carnegie Institute, a baseball game between Pittsburgh's champions and the National league team whose ownership is generally accredited to his brother, and a rousing banquet of the American Club at night.

Besides the President and the Belgian minister, Secretary of State Knox, Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador; Senators Penrose of Pennsylvania and Borah of Idaho, Chief Willis L. Moore of the national weather bureau and half a score of representatives were on hand at the different functions of the day.

The Founders day ceremonies of the Carnegie Institute were at 10:30 a. m. Previous to that hour the President formally opened the fourteenth annual international art exposition in the institute, an exhibition of paintings that has been termed the Salon of America by Sir Alfred East of England and artists of all countries of the world, most of whom have served as members of the juries of award from year to year. Secretary of State Philander C. Knox accompanied the President from Buffalo Sunday.

Mayor William A. Magee, heading a committee of the American Club, met the President's train at East Liberty, an outlying station, and after the welcome Mr. Taft was driven to the Laughlin residence. Later in the morning President Taft attended the Unitarian church, and during the afternoon he went for a long automobile ride through the city parks.

EVERETT TO HOLD
CHARTER HEARING

The special committee recently appointed by Mayor Bruce and the heads of the legislative branches of the Everett city government are to give their first hearing on proposed charter changes in the aldermanic chamber at city hall Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock, when prominent citizens, representatives of the Board of Trade and the various civic clubs of the city are to be present and outline the plans which have been under consideration for several weeks.

Everett at present has two branches of the legislative body, both of which are large in comparison to the size of the city, and one of the most important recommendations to be made by the Board of Trade representatives will be a radical reduction in the size of the aldermanic board and the abolition of the city council.

It is proposed to change over the charter more along the lines of a commission form of government, inculcating into the new charter additional sections which may be needed, owing to different conditions in Everett from other commission governed cities. It is probable that a change will be made whereby only six aldermen will be elected, one from each of the six city wards, and it is proposed to place each one of these aldermen in charge of and make them directly responsible to the people for the conduct of the respective departments.

The committee which is in charge of the charter revision consists of Alderman Fred A. Beale as chairman, Frank B. Rich, Edwin A. Hilton, William Ferguson, James C. Rice, Fred C. Hansen, Arthur T. Rogers and Stephen F. Gilman, with Clerk of Committees Frank M. Carpenter, clerk of the body.

CONFIRMS TRUST LAW.

WASHINGTON—That the anti-trust law of the state of Mississippi is constitutional was the decision today of the supreme court of the United States, in affirming the decree of the Mississippi supreme court that the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of that state was a combination in restraint of trade.

MILK CONTRACTORS
DEMAND A JUDICIAL
PROBE OF QUESTION

At Conference With Governor
Draper Today Commission
of Superior Court Judges
Is Urged.

CALLED "ONLY WAY"

At a conference of the large milk contractors of Boston with Governor Draper at the State House today, William A. Graustein of Graustein & Co. asked that a commission, to consist of judges of the superior court, be appointed to investigate the milk situation. He argued that only in this way can the public learn of the expenses the contractor is forced to undergo and that the producer is getting a square deal at the present time.

Governor Draper gave out the following statement at the close of the conference: "I have seen representatives of the producers and some of the contractors who sell milk in Boston this morning. The representatives of the producers are still willing to arbitrate. The contractors whom I saw this morning are not willing to arbitrate as to the price of milk which they should pay to the producers.

"This leaves things exactly as they were, and I am sorry that conditions are as they are. The contractors state that they will be able to supply the demand of the consumers in Boston for milk of a proper quality.

"I have told the representatives of the producers and the various contractors with whom I have talked that if I could be of any assistance in bringing harmony out of this disagreement I should be delighted to do whatever I could; that I am interested on both sides. I desire to see the farmers get a proper price for the milk which they produce, and I am also anxious and shall use my best efforts to see that arrangements are made so that the consumers shall have a proper supply of good milk.

"I sincerely trust that the differences between the producers and distributors of this great product will be shortly adjusted."

After the conference, William A. Hunter, secretary of the producers' association, speaking for the committee, said: "It looks like a fight. I don't see anything just now to bring about an immediate settlement along the lines proposed by the Governor. We are ready and willing to arbitrate this matter and have always held this position. We are solid to hold back the milk supply, unless the contractors come to terms. All in all, the situation has not materially changed as a result of the conference with the Governor."

Mr. Graustein said, in part: "The present cost of transportation and delivery is 4 to 10 cents a quart. This, less the marginal profit, rightly due the contractor and retailer, equals the present difference in the prices received by the producers and paid by the consumer. Therefore any advance in price

DEMAND CONGRESS
ORDER GIVING UP OF
BALLINGER PAPERS

WASHINGTON—The shutting off of the Ballinger investigation from the attorney-general's office was called to the attention of the House today when Representative Harrison of New York introduced a resolution instructing Attorney-General Wickersham to send to Congress the papers which Attorney Brandeis, of the "prosecution," tried in vain to obtain through the committee.

It calls for the original letter transmitting to the President the attorney-general's summary of the evidence in the Glavis charges against Secretary Ballinger; all of the memoranda used in its compilation; all communications between the attorney-general and all other officials of the government relative to the summary; a list of those who assisted in its preparation; and a statement of the work done by each. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

In preparing the resolution, Mr. Harrison had the assistance of Representative Graham of Illinois, a member of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee.

"As the investigating committee has consistently refused to call upon the attorney-general for the documents named in my resolution, I think it is only just that the House should insist on having the full data before it," said Mr. Harrison. "The attitude of the Republican members of the committee and the attorney-general would be much more enervating if they would allow the facts to be known. If the letter has no bearing on the case, and does not contain data which will hurt Mr. Ballinger's case, it will do no harm to have that fact known."

The resolution will be considered by the rules committee next Monday.

ENGLISH WELCOME
FOR MR. ROOSEVELT
BY DANISH PAPERS

Tulip Display and Dutch
Paintings Seen on Sunday,
When Much of Time Is
Spent in Amsterdam.

COUNTRY IS LAUDED

COPENHAGEN — Copenhagen newspapers today publish articles, some of them in English, welcoming ex-President Roosevelt in the most cordial terms.

In response to an urgent request from Colonel Roosevelt, the program arranged in his honor during his stay here has been cut down. This is done that the ex-President may have more time to himself. According to The Hague correspondent of the Politiken, the government organ, Mr. Roosevelt asked him to impress upon the Copenhagen reception committee the absolute necessity of making its program of entertainment less strenuous.

Similar requests, the Politiken says, have been made upon all cities yet to be visited by Mr. Roosevelt.

The colonel's revolt against 16 hours a day of sight-seeing, speech-making and hand-shaking was declared Saturday night at The Hague, when he told the United Press correspondent that he was finding the European program too much for his endurance.

Mr. Roosevelt and his party will arrive this evening from Amsterdam, having left the latter city Sunday night. The city awaits their coming with considerable interest.

The Danneberg says: "Politically and personally Mr. Roosevelt is one with the great creators of the republic—Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln—the champion of peace, the spokesman of justice and the faithful servant of freedom."

AMSTERDAM — Theodore Roosevelt and his family left here for Copenhagen, via Hamburg, at 9 p. m. Sunday.

Mr. Roosevelt gave his day over to an inspection of the magnificent display of tulips, which are now almost at perfection, and of Dutch painting. With the members of his family, the American minister and Mrs. Beaupre, Paxton Hibben, secretary of the legation, and Foreign Minister van Swinderen, he motored from The Hague to Haarlem. On either side of the road were thousands of acres of blooming tulips, great masses of color, and the air was heavy with perfume.

The national tulip show is now in progress at Haarlem, and President Kralage and the directors received the party at the entrance. M. Kralage informed Colonel Roosevelt that he was the hundred thousandth visitor this season. He then presented Colonel Roosevelt with a silver model of the Half Moon, saying: "You may call it the Half Moon or the Mayflower, just as you like." In a brief address M. Kralage described the exhibition and the tulip industry, pointing out that Holland shipped to America 8,200,000 pounds of bulbs yearly.

In replying, Colonel Roosevelt said: "Americans always are especially interested in tulips." (Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

TWENTY-NINE WARSHIPS NOW
AT CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD

Much interest is shown in the fleet now assembled at the Charlestown navy yard. There are 29 vessels at the yard, showing every period in United States naval development beginning with the frigate Constitution, which represents the first type; including the Wabash of the period just before the civil war, and the Chicago, the first of the modern "white squadron" type; down to the dreadnought North Dakota.

Crowds of people are looking at the weird gray monsters from passing ferries. Sunday, when the battleship Missouri steamed up the bay, and later when the battleship New Jersey came in, the wharves along the waterfront were lined with sightseers.

And still more ships are coming. Word was given out at the yard today that the torpedo boat destroyers Smith, Lamson and Preston, now-cruising as a special squadron, will arrive at Charlestown Monday, May 9, for stores and supplies, and that the transport Dixie will arrive early in the week with the sailing ship Severn in tow.

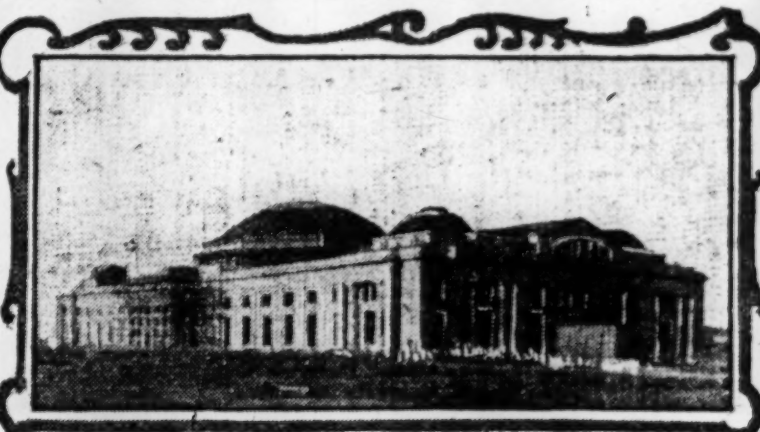
ASKS DISMISSAL
OF HEINZE CASE

NEW YORK—Declaring that there was not a scintilla of evidence to show that Fritz Augustus Heinze was guilty of overcertification of checks in connection with his administration of the affairs of the Mercantile National Bank, former Judge Wallace, Mr. Heinze's attorney, today demanded that the indictment against him be dismissed.

Judge Hough heard arguments and announced that he would reserve decision. He also ruled that no testimony affecting Mr. Heinze's business transactions prior to 1907 would be admitted, thus limiting the prosecution's case to the transactions relating to the loan of \$500,000 which F. A. Heinze as president made to himself and transferred to the account of Otto Heinze & Co.

BUCKETSHOP INDICTMENTS.

WASHINGTON—Several additional indictments will be found as a result of the present inquiry into the bucketshop business by the federal grand jury in this city. Vice-President Atkins of the Western Union Telegraph Company was called today to give information about the use of the wires.

Modern Show Hall in Cambridge
Unsuccessful for exhibitions it may be put to other uses.

THE NEW ENGLAND SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR BUILDING. Erected at cost of \$175,000 on Cambridge side of Charles river mall, it has proved to be one of the most beautiful and adequate of exhibition buildings in the state, but to be too inaccessible for general adaptability.

JAPANESE VISITORS
INSPECT NATIVE ART
IN BOSTON MUSEUM

Party Sent to Exposition in
London by Newspaper Ar-
rives Here From Chicago
and Goes to See Collection.

A party of Japanese newspaper and business men on their way to attend the Anglo-Japanese exposition in London, which opens this month for six months, arrived in Boston from Chicago by special train just before noon today, and soon after visited the Museum of Fine Arts where a brief inspection was made with special interest in the Japanese exhibits.

The party is sent by the Asahi, a Japanese newspaper of Tokio and Osaka, and is in charge of Mr. Tsuchiya, assistant editor of the paper.

The party of 34 visited Harvard University this afternoon and if enough time remained, was to call on Governor Draper at the State House. The Waltham watch factory will be the goal of the party on Tuesday and at 4:45 p. m. they will leave for New York and Philadelphia, where they will stop on their way to Washington. President Taft will receive the party on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The party will return to Japan by way of Siberia arriving home on July 19, after having been on the road 108 days. The business men and their sons are the second party organized by "The Asahi," the last one being two years ago.

One of the party, S. Tsunoda, president of the Tokio City Improvement Bureau, which, as Mr. Tsuchiya said, "looks after the roads and tears down old buildings," recalls attending a lecture in Boston delivered by Dr. Edward S. Morse, keeper of Japanese pottery at the museum, 25 years ago.

The collection of Japanese art objects and drawings in the museum is admitted (Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

FAMOUS PEDESTRIAN
REACHES NEW YORK
AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Edward Payson Weston Fin-
ishes in 78 Walking Days
a Tour on Foot Across the
Continent.

NEW YORK—Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, reached One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Broadway at 10:30 a. m. today, a half hour ahead of the planned schedule. He was accompanied by half a troop of mounted police and a great crowd of amateur walkers. He has finished his tour on foot across the continent in 78 walking days.

He expected to reach city hall, where Mayor Gaynor awaited him, at 4 o'clock. The street was lined with men, women and children, who cheered as Mr. Weston, completely surrounded by mounted and foot police, marched steadily down Broadway.

He reached the Ansonia hotel at 12 o'clock and went inside for a slight rest, and to drink a quart of milk, in which a number of raw eggs had been beaten. "I feel in fine enough fettle to start right back again, if I had to," said he. The pedestrian said he expected to take the lecture platform within a few days. While he was in the hotel, the crowd grew to such proportions that the police reserves had to be called out to keep the enthusiasts in check.

Mr. Weston left the city hall at Santa Monica, Cal., on Feb. 1, 1910, bearing a letter from Mayor George Alexander of Los Angeles to Mayor Gaynor of New York.

Since he left Santa Monica, the veteran pedestrian has been handicapped a number of times by setbacks of various kinds, but he ends his journey 12 days ahead of his scheduled time.

Mr. Weston was born in Providence, R. I., March 15, 1839. As a boy and young man he showed no especial powers of endurance or athletic prowess, but he began pedestrianism in his eighteenth year and has kept it up ever since.

In 1861 he walked to Washington from Boston to attend the inauguration of President Lincoln. He covered the 433 miles in 208 hours.

He began his career as a professional walker in 1867, when he walked from Portland to Chicago, 1326 miles in 26 days. In October, 1868, over a measured road in Westchester county, he walked 100 miles in 22 hours and 19 minutes. In January and February, 1869, he walked through New England for a distance of 1058 miles in 30 days.

Two years later in St. Louis he walked 200 miles in 41 hours. In 1874 in Newark he walked 500 miles in Industrial hall in 5 days, 3 hours and 38 minutes. In 1906 he walked from the city hall in Philadelphia to New York, 100 miles, in 23 hours and 54 minutes, sleeping but 30 minutes. On Oct. 29, 1907, he started to beat his Portland-to-Chicago walk and took 29 hours off his record.

Starting March 15, 1909, from New York, Mr. Weston tried to walk to San Francisco by a devious route in 100 days. On that trip, however, made under adverse conditions, he accomplished only 3795 miles, requiring 104 days and 1 hour.

QUINCY TO HAVE
BIG FOURTH FETE

QUINCY, Mass.—It is proposed to have a big Fourth of July celebration. A committee of 100 has been selected, and have organized with Eugene R. Stone as president; James F. Burke, vice-president; Arthur W. Stetson, secretary, and Henry L. Kincaide, treasurer. The following are the sub-committees: Finance, Thomas Gammon; reception, Mayor William T. Shea; fireworks, George Elcock; athletics, C. M. Gifford; water sports, Archie Briggs; publicity, Alfred N. LaBrecque; music, A. L. Whitman; balloon ascension, C. W. Hanscom.

FAVOR BUREAU OF MINES.

WASHINGTON—The House bill for the creation of a bureau of mines in the interior department was passed by the Senate today.

PLAN IS CONSIDERED
FOR PRESERVING BIG
SHOE FAIR BUILDING

Lovers of Beautiful in Archi-
tecture Hope to Save
Charles River Mall Struc-
ture From Destruction.

OWNERS WANT CASH

Standing Idle on Cambridge
Bank It Is Proposed to Cut
It Up for Use as Automob-
ile Repair Shops.

The future of the big exposition building on the Charles river mall in Cambridge, erected in 1908 for "The world's shoe and leather fair," at an approximate cost of \$175,000, seems today to be problematical.

An hour, a day, or months may bring the solution of the question whether the beautiful Grecian structure, which is admired daily by thousands of people, shall be cut up into automobile repair shops, as has been proposed, or be left intact.

Public opinion is expressing itself strongly against any attempt to deface the building for what some characterize as purposes of private gain on the part of individual owners of the land upon which the building stands. Cambridge people are outspoken in the matter. The owners of the property, on the other hand, declare that they have no justification nor desire to maintain a philanthropy, and if the citizens of Cambridge and Boston who deplore the possibility of losing this ornament to their vicinity are as sincere as they are frank they will come forward with some practicable proposition whereby the building may be made self-supporting.

The landowners, to whom the exposition building reverted under terms of the lease when the original project became involved in financial difficulties, seem to find themselves with a "white elephant" on their hands, and in addition to that difficulty they are not agreed among themselves as to how it shall be disposed of. The principal bone of contention is a right of way, extending lengthwise through the land, parallel to the Esplanade, which was arranged for by the owners and the city of Cambridge when the streets were laid out, and which was temporarily invalidated by consent of all concerned. Recently permission was received from the city government of Cambridge to cut up the building.

"I should not like to attempt such a job," said Oran McCormick, who headed the fair organization, speaking of this action. "It will be a problem to deal with that huge dome, and with structure of Portland cement and expanded metal girders."

The property owners who are concerned with the solution of this problem are the Main street land trust, represented by Frederick D. Fisk and others, trustees, Elmer H. Bright, the W. H. Wood estate, and the Cambridgeport Savings Bank.

"An exposition building has never paid for itself anywhere in the world," declares Mr. Fisk. "In our position as trustees we have no right to conduct a philanthropy. We must either make the building self-supporting or sell the property. We have no right to be sentimental in the matter, but if those public-minded persons who are so outspoken against the mutilation of the building are in earnest let them come forward with some proposition by which we can make it self-supporting."

"I am taking care of my own rights in this matter and public opinion does not affect my attitude in the least," declares Elmer H. Bright.

Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, who was active in the fair arrangements, says that it would be a pity for

(Continued on Page Twelve, Column Two.)

PROBING SENATE
BRIBERY CHARGE

CHICAGO — State Representative Charles A. White was today called before a special grand jury to repeat charges previously made that he had been bribed to vote for William Lorimer for United States senator. The story published recently was to the effect that Mr. White is alleged to have received \$1000 for his vote and \$800 as his share from a general legislative fund. The summons today followed a conference between Mr. White and States Attorney Wayman.

Governor Deneen and Attorney General Stead have agreed that there is no necessity for a special session of the Legislature to investigate the White charges. It is a matter for the grand juries at Chicago and Springfield to settle, believes the Governor.

VOTE TO CONFIRM
JUSTICE HUGHES

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on judiciary today voted to recommend the confirmation of Governor Hughes' nomination for associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or
for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity
to supply your need without the
expense of advertising.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

IT WILL BE RUN FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE CLASSIFIED
AD PAGE

Write your advertisement on this blank
and mail direct to The Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Monitor is
read in every city in America.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

European Aeronautical Notes

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—Many rumors have been circulated with regard to the Clement-Bayard II, the great air vessel that has just been constructed in France. In some quarters it is said that the dirigible is the private property of M. Clement and that he intends to accept a satisfactory offer to purchase from England. On the other hand it is said that the French government has the option of purchasing the airship and that the vessel will therefore undoubtedly become the property of the French government. The French military authorities have made certain conditions which must be fulfilled by an airship before it can be accepted, and the Clement-Bayard II. will prove no exception to the rule. It would therefore, supposing that the French government have the option of purchasing, only be possible for the vessel to become the property of Great Britain in the event of its failing to pass the tests laid down by the French military authorities. But if the dirigible failed to satisfy the French authorities, it is not likely that it would be considered satisfactory by the British government. It is believed, however, that the Clement-Bayard II. will eventually successfully fulfill the conditions laid down by the French military officials and will be added to, or rather help form the nucleus of, the French air fleet.

Aeroplane as we know them today are by no means able to pass in close proximity to one another. It has been reported more than once recently that one aeroplane has been very much inconvenienced by the "blast" from the propeller of another, and at Nice recently Mr. Rawlinson, one of the British competitors, was flying at the same time as M. Michel Edmoff, the Russian competitor, when the latter passed within a few feet of the former, causing him to lose control of his machine, with the result that it fell partly into the sea. Mr. Rawlinson suffered no inconvenience beyond an involuntary sea bath and a damaged aeroplane. M. Edmoff was fined \$20 and warned against infringing the rules in future.

It is understood that Russia will shortly possess an aerial fleet consisting of 12 dirigibles and nine aeroplanes. Two of the dirigibles will come from the Lebaudy aeronautical workshops, two from

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The County Fair."
COLONIAL—"The Third Degree."
HOLLIS STREET—"Pillars of Society."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Monsieur Beaucaire."
PARK—"The Man from Home."
SHUBERT—New Theater company in repertoire.
TREMONT—"The Man Who Owns Broadway."
Boston Opera House.
Every evening week of May 2-7, at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock, "Faust," Aborn Opera House.
Boston Concerts.
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., last public rehearsal Boston Symphony orchestra.
SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., last concert, Boston Symphony orchestra.

NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Lion and the Mouse."
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—"Seven Days."
BELASCO—"The Game of the Cricket."
BROADWAY—"The Jolly Bachelors."
CASINO—"The Chocolate Soldier."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—"A Man's World."
CITICORP—"The Bachelor's Baby."
DAILY—"A Matinee Idol."
EMPIRE—"Caste."
GAIETY—"The Fortune Hunter."
GLOBE—"The Old Town."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Bright Eyes."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HIPPYDROME—"Spectacles."
HUDSON—"The Spendthrift."
IRVING PLACE—Dramas and operettas in German.
KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Dollar Prince."
LIBERTY—"The Arcadians."
LYCEUM—"The Splinter."
LYRIC—"The Little Girl."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame X."
PLAZA—Vaudeville.
REVERSON—"The Little Girl."
WALLACK'S—"Miss Jimmy Valentine."
WEBER'S—"The Limbo."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Alma Wo." "The Little Girl."
GARRICK—"A Certain Party."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."
HAYMARKET—Vaudeville.
HILTON—"Her Husband's Wife."
LYRIC—"The Little Girl."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"The Fortune Hunter."
OLYMPIC—"The Fortune Hunter."
STUBBART—"The Echo."
WHITNEY—"My Cinderella Girl."
ZIGFIELD—"The Uptown."

OFFICIALS GIVE BANQUET IN HONOR OF LORD SELBORNE

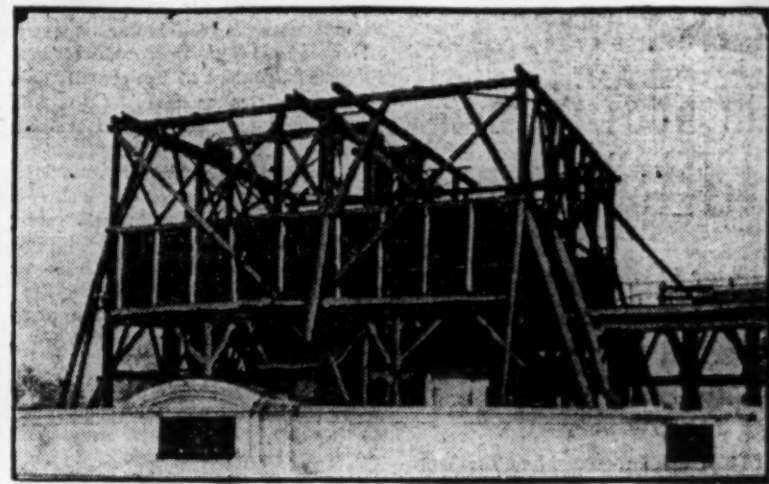
(Special to The Monitor.)
PRETORIA—A banquet was given recently in honor of Lord Selborne, who is about to retire from the post of high commissioner in South Africa. Those present included the prime minister of the Transvaal, General Botha, the treasurer of the Legislative Assembly, General Botha declared that Lord Selborne was leaving them as their best friend, and thanked him in the name of the government for the work he had done in their behalf. Lord Selborne stated that he could not, in the future, do better than to point out to every one in the United Kingdom that the best way to help South Africa was to leave her alone to settle her own affairs. Referring to the language question, which he pointed out, was still a source of some anxiety, he stated that the question was whether the children were properly taught or not. He was opposed to any system of compulsion, declaring that bi-lingualism was the greatest advantage, and that the less compulsion there was the more bi-lingualism there would be. Lord Selborne is to sail for England from Cape Town on the 18th of next month.

WRESTLERS GO TO ENGLAND.

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—About 20 Japanese wrestlers, accompanied by their servants, are on their way to England, where they will give regular performances during the Japanese-British exhibition at Shepherd's Bush. The chief representatives of these wrestlers will accompany the party, and it is stated that it will be the first time that they have left their country.

Monument to Queen to Be Entirely of Carrara Marble

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—Of all the varieties of marble, and these be it remembered are many in number, there is none perhaps so universally popular or so much in demand as that which is worked in the hill-side quarries of Carrara. What briefly, is the history of this celebrity? In very early times two marbles in particular were especially prominent in Greece. One of these was the well known Parian, from which the famous Venus de Medici, now among the art treasures of Florence, was fashioned; the other quarried from Mt. Pentelikus close beside Athens, though of purer whiteness than the Parian proved to be less durable, and of this was built the Parthenon. When the legions returned home after the Macedonian war, that is to say during the early part of the second century B. C., they brought back with them, as well no doubt as numerous examples of Greek art, the Grecian taste for marble. As it happened Italy possessed an almost unlimited supply of this beautiful stone, and the quarries of ancient Luna, now called Carrara, this being a derivative of the Latin name for quarry, were first opened about that period. The subsequent growth of the use of marble in Roman architecture and statuary is shown by Gibbon, when he says in referring to the rebuilding of Rome by the Emperor Augustus, that he found his capital of brick and left it of marble. Although this was so it must not be supposed that the bulk of the material used for this particular purpose came from Carrara, for it was mostly of the Travertine variety, obtainable very much nearer the work it was then required for. Carrara itself is a comparatively small town in northern Italy and distant possibly some 30 miles from the ancient port of Leghorn. The mountainous region of this neighborhood, formed by spurs of the Apennines, the crests



MONUMENT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.
Now in course of erection in London which will be composed entirely of Carrara marble.

of which are said to glisten as crystal in the sunlight, are the marble hills of Sarvezza and Carrara, and it is these that contain the famous quarries. It is significant that of the total output of this splendid pure white marble, a quantity equal approximately to 80 per cent is said to be exported annually, and this to no particular quarter only, but as a rule to various parts of the world. It is of this Carrara marble that the interesting monument now in course of erection in front of Buckingham palace is to be built. It is some years since this statue of Queen Victoria was first contemplated, and T. Brock, well known among modern sculptors, having carried out a successful design, the work is now making considerable progress. In connection with this scheme great alterations have already been made to the approaches to the palace through St. James' park and the general surround-

ings. The above photograph shows the white marble balustrade that encircle the center of the monument already in a finished state, while the huge mass of scaffolding amid which the statue itself will be raised, gives some idea at least of the magnitude of the design. The beautiful whiteness of this mass of Carrara marble stands out already in striking contrast with the more somber coloring of most London buildings. Between the inner balustrade and the outer wall of marble, on either hand, are two large semi-circular basins. These in the view above are not discernible owing to the angle at which the photograph was taken, but they are brim full of running water, which falls in cascades from the base of the monument, forming a very effective addition to the whole, when finished, though it is said that the completion of the work will probably not be reached even during the present year.

FRENCH POLITICIANS FOLLOW BRITISHERS' CAMPAIGN METHODS

PARIS—French parliamentary candidates followed in the footsteps of their English colleagues by using illustrated bill posters in their recent campaign. This is the first time that would-be deputies have taken to affirming their political tenets in such a way. Heretofore they have confined themselves to varicolored proclamations placed on the walls of public buildings. One of the new posters depicts the state as an enormous octopus which has already seized the railroads, and the match business and whose tentacles threaten certain other industries. But even with this innovation in electioneering methods the number of bill posters was not nearly so great as in former campaigns. Only so far back as 1902 an average of 50,000 posters was used in each ward and some statistician has computed that the total amount of paper for handbills, proclamations, etc., came to 3,400,000. Even these figures cannot compare with the formidable output of 1889 when General Boulanger ran against M. Jacques. Then such a poster war was waged as has never been witnessed in France since.

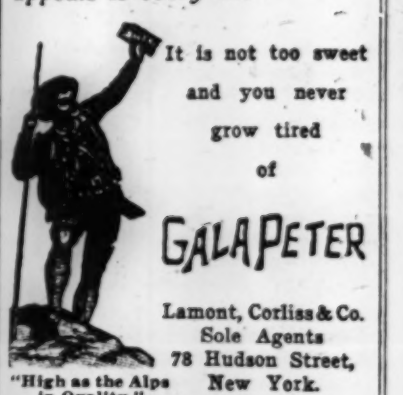
The crowning attribute of lovely woman is cleanliness.



ODORLESS CLEANLY
Naiad Dress Shield
Supreme in
Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness!
Possesses two important and exclusive features. It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores, or sample pair on receipt of 25 cents.
THE C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs.
101 Franklin St., New York.

PETER'S

THE ORIGINAL
Milk Chocolate
"The Height of Good Taste."
A dainty confection and a nutritious food. Peter's has the true chocolate flavor which appeals to every one.



It is not too sweet and you never grow tired of GALAPETER
Lamont, Corliss & Co.
Sole Agents
78 Hudson Street, New York.
"High as the Alps in Quality."

SUCCESSFUL FISHING
Requires good tackle. We have all needful items in great variety, including Leonard Rods, Vom. Hofs's Reels, Pines, Spoon Balis, Leaders, Hooks, etc.
Steel Rods \$1.50 to \$10.00
Split Bamboo Rods 1.00 to 50.00
RODS REPAIRED BY EXPERT HELP
DAME, STODDARD CO
314 WASHINGTON ST., Opp. Bromfield
BOOKS ON
NATURE STUDY W.B. Clarke Co
Price List Free 26 & 23 Tremont

Veto Resolutions and the Budget in Parliament

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
LONDON—The veto resolutions of the government have been passed by majorities of 98 and 103 in the House of Commons, and the veto bill has been brought in and read the first time. This marks the close of the first stage in the conflict between the House of Commons and the second chamber. The debates on the resolutions have not been very well attended, nor have they called forth much enthusiasm. The tepid interest they have evoked brought into greater prominence the great feeling aroused by the statement of the prime minister in announcing the policy of the government, on moving the adjournment of the House, after the resolutions had been passed. Mr. Asquith said: "If the House of Lords fail to accept our policy or decline to consider it as it is formally presented to that House, we shall feel it our duty immediately to tender advice to the

crown as to the steps which will have to be taken if that policy is to receive statutory effect in this Parliament. What the precise terms of that advice will be it will, of course, not be right for me to say now; but if we do not find ourselves in a position to insure that statutory effect shall be given to that policy in this Parliament, we shall then either resign our offices or advise a dissolution of Parliament. Let me add this, that in no case will we recommend a dissolution except under such conditions as will secure that in the new Parliament the judgment of the people as expressed at the elections will be carried into law."

The policy of the government is keenly resented by the Conservative party; on the other hand it has given great satisfaction to Liberals, Nationalists, and Labor men. The central and serious feature of the policy is the declaration that in certain circumstances advice will be tendered to the crown. Mr. Balfour, the leader of the opposition, followed Mr. Asquith in debate, and charged him with buying the Irish vote for the budget, and paying for it at the price of the dignity of his office, together with all the great traditions which the prime minister ought to uphold. During the peroration of Mr. Balfour's speech the tension in the House was very great, and it was fortunate that directly he sat down the speaker put the question "That this House do now adjourn," and before members realized what had happened the "House was up."

The decision of the Nationalists to vote for the budget is a most important one, because a defeat on the budget would spell disaster for the government. It would force them either to resign office or to advise the crown to dissolve Parliament; and what is even of greater importance, it would be taken as an indication that the Lords were justified in rejecting the budget last November. Now, however, with the support of the Nationalists, the government has negotiated the most difficult obstacle in their course, and with the budget out of the way, the path is clear for the attack on the veto of the second chamber. Nobody expects that the House of Lords will accept the veto resolutions of the government, and from the careful and guarded statement of the prime minister it is impossible to forecast whether, when the crisis arrives, the crown will be asked for "guarantees," or in other words for authority to create a sufficient number of new peers to carry the veto

bill through the House of Lords in this Parliament. This, however, is the procedure that most politicians think the government will adopt. Although the Liberal party attempted to make the veto of the Lords the dominant issue at the last election, this question was to some extent obscured by problems of national defense, tariffs, etc., and no veto measure was actually before the electors. In these circumstances it is unlikely, even if "guarantees" are asked for, that they will be given at this stage, but it is quite possible that an understanding will be arrived at, which would insure the veto bill being passed into law, provided a general election is held and the Liberal government is returned to office.

The guillotine resolution for bringing discussion on the budget to a conclusion on Wednesday, April 27, has been passed by a majority of 93. The budget is substantially unchanged since last year. Some alterations as regards dates were necessitated by the action of the House of Lords, while other alterations have been embodied in the bill in order to make clearer the original intentions of the government. The Independent Nationalists voted against the guillotine resolution, and there is every indication that a vigorous campaign led by O'Brien and Healy will be carried on in Ireland against Redmond and his followers, up till the general election, which may come in June. Both sections of the Nationalists have burnt their boats.

SARGENT PICTURE IS SALE FEATURE

LONDON—The feature of the sale of John Maddock's collection at Christie's was John S. Sargent's "Expectancy." It depicts a graceful little girl, characteristically alert in expression and action, seated in a Louis XVI. fauteuil, the gift arms of which are clasped in her hands. The picture brought the highest price of the day, over \$25,000. Colonel Napi, the art dealer, was the purchaser.

DIPLOMAT QUILTS PERUVIAN OFFICE

LIMA, Peru—The Peruvian minister to the Argentine Republic, E. de la Riva Agüero, has resigned that post. His letter of resignation, which has been made public, has caused a great sensation.

ALBANIANS TAKE UP STRONG PLACE

VIENNA—The Albanian rebels who retreated from Kachanik pass have taken up a still stronger position in the Karadagh mountains, according to today's despatches from Constantinople, and are continuing their fierce resistance to the Turkish troops. The despatches say that the early estimates of 100 Turkish and 500 Albanian losses in the Kachanik pass engagement are far too low.

Official despatches received here state that the fighting at Kachanik pass between the Turkish troops and the Albanians lasted 13 hours. Finally, surrounded on all sides, the Albanians made a retreat, leaving many behind, who were made prisoners. The Albanians had no artillery, while the government troops were amply supplied.

EUROPE'S MAY DAY PASSES QUIETLY

PARIS—May day in Paris passed off quietly. The General Federation of Labor did not attempt to carry out its threatened exhibition.

LONDON—May day was celebrated here by 20,000 workmen in Hyde Park.

MADRID—The laborists, in view of the pending general elections, made a feature of the May day assemblies, which were orderly.

ROME—May day meetings were held by 60,000 masons on strike here, at Milan, where the strikers numbered 35,000, and at Bologna, where 10,000 men are on strike.

GOVERNOR SAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
LONDON—Lord Gladstone, the new Governor of South Africa, has apparently completed his arrangements and has decided to sail from Southampton on April 13 in order to take up his new appointment. Lord Gladstone will be accompanied by Lady Gladstone and by Miss Dorothy Drew, among others. It is understood that while Parliament is sitting Cape Town will be the Governor's headquarters and he will stay at Pretoria during the rest of the year; also that from Cape Town he will proceed to Pretoria and later on to Johannesburg, where he may possibly acquire "Sunny-side," the residence used by Lord Selborne.

Leading Events in Athletic World

SCHOOL BASEBALL SEASON NOW IN ITS FULL SWING

Teams of Three Leagues Slowly Getting into Shape and Are Now Showing Fairly Good Form.

THIS WEEK'S GAMES

In spite of the fact that the preparatory and high school baseball season has been open for more than a month, it is just beginning to acquire sufficient momentum to be said to have fully started. Gradually the teams have been conched into shape, and at the present time are showing fair form.

The interscholastic week will start today when Rindge and Dorchester meet at the Dunbar avenue grounds. Melrose High will meet St. John's preparatory school at Danvers, Roxbury Latin will go to Newton to match themselves against Newton High, and Revere High will cross bats with Quincy High at Quincy.

Tomorrow afternoon Volkman and Stone school will meet at the American league grounds on Huntington avenue. Each team is confident of winning and as they are unusually well matched interesting games are expected.

Among the other important school games to be played in the immediate future are the Dorchester-Brookline game at Dorchester and the Medford High-Rindge at Medford on Wednesday, followed by the English High-Melrose High game at Melrose on Thursday.

Among the nine which have done the best work in the Boston high school league, the High School of Commerce is the favorite. This league, however, has lost three of the teams that were enrolled in it last year, with the natural result that much of last year's interest has been transferred to other leagues.

Three of the school leagues have started on their series, and in each of the three the contest promises to be exceptionally close. At present Everett High is picked by the experts as the winner of the Suburban league championship. So far this league has played seven games without a single loss. Brickley as catcher and Sawyer as pitcher are both a little inexperienced perhaps, but show all the signs of becoming the leading schoolboy battery of the year. The infield is fast, and the outfield also, with one or two exceptions.

The English high team is much strengthened by the reappearance of Captain Kenney, who has been ineligible, at first base. The team is fast on the field and far from slow on the bases, and a few pretty good hitters are on the nine. In the race for the interscholastic league championship Rindge is the leading team, for it is practically a veteran nine and has two exceptionally good pitchers.

Somerville high lacks a good pitching staff and is not particularly strong behind the bat. The infield is fast, and the outfield fair. Altogether it looks very much as though the nine had not much of a chance for the interscholastic pennant. The team as a whole has not been hitting the ball, and their recent defeats can be laid to this.

As the return of Kenney has strengthened English high, so Dorchester high has been helped by Conley's eligibility. He pitched his first game against Wakefield on Saturday, and brought the team out victorious. When not pitching he will probably play an infield position. The team is fast in the field, but weak at the bat.

MONORAIL TO BE TRIED IN ALASKA

LONDON.—The first practical application of Louis Brennan's monorail railroads will occur in Alaska, where roads will be built connecting several camps. Exclusive rights to use this car in Alaska have been granted to an American syndicate represented by J. E. Balaire of Seattle, and a firm of New York bankers.

The syndicate has agreed to build 100 miles of railway within one year following the completion of two cars, an order for the construction of which was given recently.

APPLE BLOSSOM AUTO RIDE. LEOMINSTER, Mass.—The Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church is planning an apple blossom automobile ride for May 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.		
	Won.	Lost.
Detroit	8	5
Philadelphia	6	4
New York	5	4
Boston	7	6
Cleveland	5	5
Chicago	5	5
Washington	5	5
St. Louis	3	7

Saturday's Games.
Boston 5, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 4, New York 2 (11 innings).
Chicago 1, Detroit 0.

Sunday's Games.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 4, 11 innings.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3, 15 innings.

Games Today.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Washington at New York.
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

AMERICAN TENNIS OUTLOOK GOOD FOR DAVIS CUP MATCH

Beals C. Wright's Willingness to Manage the Team Makes Trip to Australia This Fall Probable.

OTHERS AVAILABLE

Now that the National Lawn Tennis Association has received definite word from Beals C. Wright, former national champion and a member of several international teams, that he will act as captain and manager of an American tennis team this fall in another attempt to win back the Dwight F. Davis challenge bowl now held by Australia, there is practically no question but what America will again be represented in such a contest.

While the association sent a challenge some time ago in order that it might send such a team if the right men could be secured to make the trip, it was felt at that time that there was little likelihood of such a match taking place this fall, but with such players as Wright and R. D. Little willing to make the trip, this country should be well represented. In addition to these two experts, M. E. McLoughlin and M. H. Long, the two players who made the trip in 1909 are again available.

The preliminaries between America and England will be held in London this year as the English association has guaranteed the expense of such a trip, and as these two countries are the only ones that have sent challenges, the winning team will go to Australia. The dates for the preliminaries at Wimbledon remain to be decided on by the English Lawn Tennis Association, but it is probable that the Americans will not sail from this country until after the all-comers' national championship at Newport, R. I., in August.

The rules make a team of four players possible, and it is considered that Beals C. Wright, who has had a lot of experience both in London and Australia on international teams, Little, McLoughlin and Long form the strongest combination that this country can send. Both McLoughlin and Long are expected to show distinct improvement over their game of last season, and their early appearance on eastern courts is awaited with much interest.

NOTES

The Swarthmore College lacrosse team defeated Stevens Institute Saturday 8 to 4.

The annual dual track meet between Wesleyan and Williams colleges Saturday ended in a tie, each college getting 63 points.

The Harvard seniors won the annual interclass track meet on Soldiers field Saturday with the juniors second and the sophomores third. The freshmen did not compete.

The Phillips Exeter Academy track team defeated the Harvard freshmen in their annual dual meet Saturday 82 points to 26. H. P. Lawless was the only Harvard man to win a first place, taking the one mile in 4m. 40.4-5s.

Annapolis Academy held its annual interclass meet Saturday, the senior class winning the meet with the fourth class second, the second class third and the third class last. Four new records were made, Miller '13 doing the 120 hurdles in 16s, Dalton '12 doing the 220 hurdles in 26s, Heintz '13 throwing the hammer 134ft. 6in., and Assersen '13 doing 11ft. in the pole vault.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.		
	Won.	Lost.
New York	9	3
Pittsburgh	7	3
Philadelphia	7	4
Chicago	7	4
Cincinnati	4	6
Boston	4	8
St. Louis	4	9
Brooklyn	4	9

Saturday's Games.
Brooklyn 4, Boston 2.
New York 9, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 1, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 1.

Sunday's Games.
Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 5.

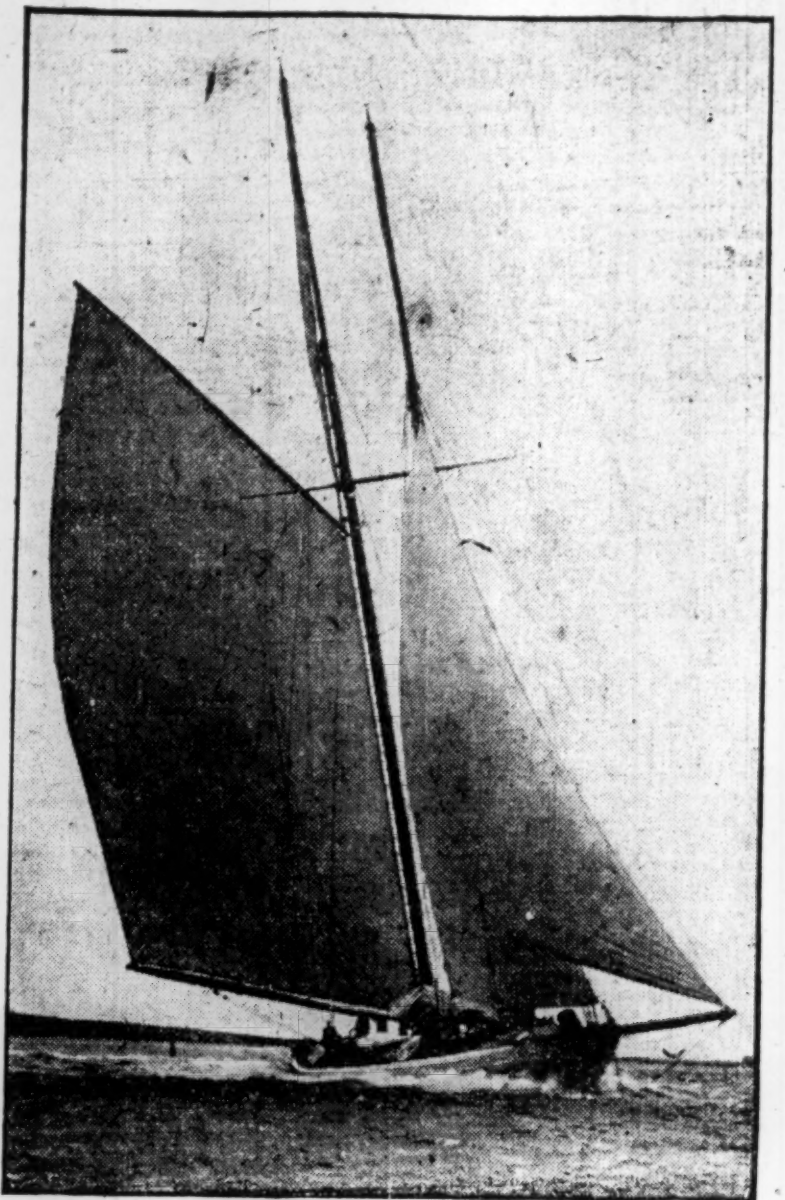
Games Today.
Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.		
	Won.	Lost.
New Bedford	6	1
Lawrence	5	2
Haverhill	3	3
Fall River	3	3
Lyons	2	4
Lowell	2	4
Worcester	2	4
Brookline	1	5

Saturday's Games.
Lyons 3, Lawrence 0.
New Bedford 5, Lowell 4.
Haverhill 0, Worcester 0 (10 innings).
Fall River 8, Brookline 3.

Games Today.
New Bedford at Fall River.
Lowell at Haverhill.
Lawrence at Lyons.
Brookline at Worcester.

Much Expected of Westward



ALEXANDER S. COCHRAN'S MAGNIFICENT NEW RACING SCHOONER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The schooner racing yacht Westward which is now on the Atlantic bound from Bristol, R. I., to Southampton, Eng., is said to be the fastest boat of its kind ever built in this country, in addition to being the first to be built in America under the international racing rules. The Westward is owned by Alexander S. Cochran of New York.

The Westward, bearing the colors of the New York Yacht Club, is the embodiment of speed. She is the third schooner-yacht which the Herreshoffs have set afloat. She will race in the Solent, and at Kiel, Ger., this season. The yacht will suffer no penalties under the international racing rules, and in that particular will rank even with the best of the foreign yachts. Despite that fact, however, the Westward took up more room in the ship-building yards than either of the other yachts built here.

The actual dimensions of the Westward are as follows: Overall length, 135 ft.; load-water line, 95 ft. 6 in.; breadth of beam, 27 ft. 6 in.; draught, 17 ft. Compared with the sloop Constitution, which raced for the cup, the Westward is just one inch shorter on the over-all measurement. She is six feet longer on

the water line than the cup yacht Columbia.

The Westward is constructed mostly of steel, the hatches, companions, deck and cabin furniture and fittings being of the best Oregon pine. The spars are of the same material but the upper spars are of the hollow variety to do away with weight aloft.

She will be rigged with 15,000 square feet of canvas, this being but 1000 feet less than the Reliance was equipped with. She carries 100 tons of lead on her keel and all of her lines signify a fast boat. While crossing the ocean a special jury rig is being used in order to save any unnecessary strain on the boat and her racing spars.

Capt. Charles Barr, well known to yachting men, is in charge of Mr. Cochran's new schooner, and he has with him 30 men as a crew. His first officer is Harry Cliff, and John Swenson is second mate. Mr. Cochran and a party of friends will be on board during the racing. Captain Barr is to be given complete control of the handling and sailing of the boat at such times.

According to the plans the Westward should arrive at Southampton next week, providing favorable conditions are encountered in crossing the ocean.

Pennsylvania Carnival Winners.

100-yard dash—Ramsdell, Pennsylvania	10-1-5s.
120-yard hurdles—Chisholm, Yale	15-3-5s.
Running broad jump—Wasson, Notre Dame	23ft. 2 1/2 in.
Running high jump—Palmer, Dartmouth	4ft. 6 in.
Pole vault—Nelson, Yale	12ft. 3 in.
Discus throw—Talbot, Pennsylvania State	120ft. 2 in.
Hammer throw—Talbot, Pennsylvania State	160ft. 10 in.
Shot put—Hornor, Michigan	45ft. 8 in.

One mile—Pennsylvania (Hough, Haydock, Smith, Ramsdell)	3m. 22-1-5s.
Two mile—Pennsylvania (Brodley, Masters, Foster, Church)	8m. 23-5s.
Four mile—Pennsylvania (Levering, Boyle, Baker, Paul)	18m. 15-3-5s.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY TENNIS TEAM PLANS MANY MATCHES

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The tennis season at Syracuse University has opened with a tournament to pick the varsity team. Business men in the city have offered valuable cups to the winners of this tournament, which is open to all men in the university.

John R. Colter '12, who has been elected manager for the 1910 season, has arranged an excellent schedule for the team. For the first time in a number of years, an extensive eastern trip is to be taken. Williams is to be played at Williamstown, Mass., on May 14; Trinity at Hartford, Conn., on May 16 and Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn., on either May 17 or 18.

One week later, May 21, the Orange meets the fast Union College team at Schenectady, N. Y. The team also goes to Hamilton, N. Y., where it plays a return meet with Hamilton College, whose team played in this city last spring.

Other nearby colleges such as Colgate desire to be played, though definite dates have not been decided upon. The University of Michigan, which plays here on its eastern trip, will also be seen in action this spring.

A match with the faculty has been arranged for the first week of May. The Onondaga Golf and Country Club is to be met on the courts of the club very soon.

The prospects for a strong team to defend this hard schedule are exceedingly bright. All of last year's team, except W. W. Porter '09 are again in line. P. K. Lighthall '11, who is a former varsity player, has returned to college and is out for work. Eugene A. Thompson '11, Roy Holzwarth '11 and John R. Colter '12, all of whom have played varsity tennis, are out for the team. Other fast candidates are: P. H. Sze '10, L. W. McHenry '10, W. C. Pendill '10, T. S. Fuller '11, Gordon F. Smith '11, E. D. Miller '12, Ransom Cooper '12, S. Darby '13, W. W. Weed '12, L. L. Wilds '11.

EASTERN SCHOOL GOLFERS MEET.

NOBLE, Pa.—The Huntington Valley Country Club course will be the scene of the annual eastern interscholastic golf championship on May 9, 10 and 11. The qualifying round will take place Monday morning and the team matches to determine the championship of the East will be played at the same time. In the afternoon the golfers will assemble to organize an Eastern Interscholastic Golf Association and elect officers for the year. The first round for the individual championship will be played Monday afternoon. The second round will take place Tuesday morning, and the semi-final round the afternoon of the same day. The final round will be played Wednesday, and will be a 36-hole event.

FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE WILL CONVENE AGAIN

Subcommittee Now Busy Codifying Changes Agreed Upon and Will Submit Them at Future Meeting.

A DIFFICULT TASK

Despite the fact that it was announced Saturday afternoon that the rules which would govern intercollegiate and interscholastic football contests this fall would be given out before the football rules committee finally adjourned its third meeting of the year, such proved not to be the case and another meeting of the committee will be held at the Hotel Cumberland, New York city, May 13 and 14.

Much progress was made toward the final solution of the rules question at the Philadelphia meeting and the changes which are to be made have been settled upon, but the sub-committee consisting of E. K. Hall, Dartmouth, C. Blagden, Harvard, and C. S. Williams, Pennsylvania, which was given the task of putting the changes into their proper form, found that they had much more to do than they could possibly do in the time at their disposal. The committee, therefore, decided to adjourn until the sub-committee should be ready to make its report.

The 30 hours of discussion at Philadelphia were devoted to questions relating to the style of football that shall be played. The committee was unanimous in its intention of making the game as open and as free from mass play as possible, and it took a decisive stand along this line.

The forward pass has been the cause of all the delay of the committee in coming together. During the past four years it has had many advocates, for, with the inside kick, it made it necessary for the defending team to form its defense less compactly than formerly.

The committee devoted many hours in trying to devise some means of overcoming the objectionable features of this play without abolishing it entirely, but failed in its effort and the sub-committee has been told to devise rules which will make it a satisfactory play when confined to players behind the rush line. With this idea in view it is not anticipated that the sub-committee will have much difficulty in drawing up the new code. The committee already has legislated against mass play by eliminating pushing and pulling and the opportunity for interferers to combine their weight and power by holding on to each other.

In addition to the abolishing of the forward pass the committee instructed Messrs. Hall, Blagden and Williams to build their plan for a game on the idea of requiring only eight yards to be gained in three rushes, instead of 10 yards, as for the past four seasons. It may be that the subcommittee will recommend little more than this to aid the attacking team.

That the task before the committee is a hard one and one that is going to require considerable work is generally acknowledged. So many different views are held by the different members that it is hard to get them into a form acceptable to all. The fact that the future of the game rests on a satisfactory solution being worked out, is fully realized by those in charge, and they are evidently determined to work on the problem until they have reached a solution that they believe will meet the demands of all.

Although the rules committee is not bound to accept the report of its subcommittee as final, there is little doubt but what it will, as it is its main concern. Now it is a case of deciding the style of game to be played in 1910.

A. A. Stagg of Chicago University, W. L. Dudley of Vanderbilt and C. W. Savage, acting as a sub-committee, have submitted some recommendations regarding the supervision of games between school and unevenly matched college teams which are expected to reduce to a minimum the chances of personal risks to players who take part in such contests and which will probably be given a place in the rules finally decided upon.

BARR TO JOIN TRACK TEAM.

J. L. Barr '10 has decided to join the Harvard varsity track squad again and begin training for the coming meet. Barr is easily the best pole vaulter in the college, having made a record of 12ft. 4 1/2 in. last spring. He has had trouble with his wrist this winter and had decided not to compete, but the loss of several of Harvard's best athletes has made him decide to do his best toward helping the team win its coming contests.

SATURDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES.

Pennsylvania '11, Yale 5.	
Princeton 3, Brown 1.	
Tufts 1, Harvard 0.	
Columbia 4, West Point 1.	
Auburn 4, Cornell 0.	
Union 5, Niagara 4.	
Poly Cross 8, Dartmouth 1.	
Wesleyan 7, Lafayette 5.	
Syracuse 11, Hobart 0.	
Hamilton 1, Colgate 0.	
Trinity 2, Rutgers 1.	
Annapolis 2, West Virginia 0.	
Andover 2, Yale 1913, 0.	
Boston College 5, Maine 5.	
Michigan 7, Ohio Wesleyan 1.	

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

Some time ago one of the monthly magazines published a symposium upon the art of long driving, to which many of the "longest amateur drivers of the day" contributed their opinions. The unanimity was only less remarkable than their vagueness, for almost every answer was to the effect that the long drive was to be obtained by hitting the ball at the right time, a piece of advice which inspired Punch to some admirable fooling in its next issue. I do not know if the world was any the wiser or dross any the better for the crumbs of knowledge thus obtained, but it seems to me that where so many first-class players expressed the same opinion, in almost the same words, that opinion was worthy of a little fuller investigation than it received.

The question is, what was the idea that called out the phrase in connection with driving at all? In short, what is "timing"? The term is obviously borrowed from baseball, cricket and other sports where the striker has to deal with a moving ball and the advice to "hit the ball at the right time" has an evident application, because there is an instant of the ball's flight at which it is in the most favorable position for the stroke. I would hesitate to say that even in cricket this explanation covers the whole application of the phrase. But since the golfer aims not only at a stationary ball, but in the case of the drive, at a ball which he himself has placed in as favorable a position as he knows how, it is clear that the idea underlying the phrase must be very different.

Now the golf drive differs from the stroke in every other game by reason of the extreme precision both of direction and of the initial angle of flight which it demands. Accordingly it calls for remarkable exactness in the stroke, an exactness which the smallness of the ball and the planity and small striking surface of the weapon employed do nothing to facilitate. The least inaccuracy is exaggerated a hundredfold, and may have the most unfortunate results upon the success of the stroke.

Moreover, the drive is an exercise calling for no small amount of physical force, a force which the golfer obtains by bringing into play the muscles of almost every part of the body. He turns on his feet, he twists his body round, he raises the club through the full arc controlled by every muscle from wrist to shoulder. The drive is truly a score of movements rolled into one, but they must be as one and not as a score; that is to say, every movement must be completed at the same time.

Here we have "timing" then. Assume

SCHOOLBOYS IN THE SEMI-FINALS

The semi-final round of the Harvard interscholastic tennis championship tournament of 1910 will be played this afternoon on Jarvis field with E. H. Whitney of Stone school, the present champion, meeting P. Shepard of Wellesley high in the upper half, and C. H. Broderick of Waltham high meeting E. H. Woods of Newton high in the lower. The two winners will contest for the title tomorrow afternoon.

As a result of Saturday's matches Phillips Exeter Academy has a lead of 1 game over Newton and Waltham which are tied for second choice with 4 points each. Stone school is next with 3. Should either Shepard or Broderick win his match today, it would put his school in a tie for first place, and another victory give it the title.

Whitney of Stone is generally picked to win the title again, which would give his school a total of 5 points. As all the Exeter men have been eliminated from the tourney, the academy has no chance of getting a victory this year as the best it can now look for is a tie.

A. L. A. M. TO HOLD SPECIAL MEETING

NEW YORK.—A special meeting of the board of managers of the A. L. A. M. has been called for Wednesday, May 11, 1910, at the office of the association. One of the important things for consideration at this meeting will be the tire situation, which is extremely critical, and one that demands consideration at this time by the entire membership, as it affects every manufacturer as well as the present and future owners of motor cars.

In this connection it has been requested that each board member, before attending the meeting, will endeavor to investigate the rumors which are current to the effect that there exists among certain tire manufacturers of this country an understanding to increase the price of tires and to refuse to sell or deliver to manufacturers at this time any tires for 1911 equipment.

CLARKSON TO HEAD ENGINEERING.

NEW YORK.—The growth and importance of the engineering branch of the automobile industry, now fifth in the industries of the United States, was evidenced clearly Saturday by the unanimous election of Coker F. Clarkson as general manager and editor-in-chief of the Society of Automobile Engineers. Mr. Clarkson leaves the position of assistant general manager of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, whose members, selling under the Selden patent, produce 85 per cent of the domestic automobile output.

A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

BY MEANS OF PICTURES AND SHORT SKETCHES ALONG AN INTERESTING ROUTE IS NOW ONE OF THE SEVERAL ENTERTAINING FEATURES TO BE

FOUND ON THE Boys' and Girls' Page of THE MONITOR EVERY SATURDAY IN THE

CAMERA CONTEST

For the most acceptable photograph received from its youthful readers each week The Monitor will give one dollar.

The photographs sent in may be of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. Blueprints are not available. If a descriptive story of not over 200 words is sent in and published, it will be paid for. Put a title on the picture, write your name and address plainly and enclose stamps if you wish photograph returned.

Forward to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Falmouth and St. Paul Streets.

PICTURE W. B. Clarke G. PUZZLES 26 & 28 Tremont St.

BRIEF NEWS AROUND AND ABOUT THE STATE

WELLESLEY.

R. Kinsman Sawyer has lately received his seventh consecutive appointment as postmaster of Wellesley and is now serving his twenty-fifth year in this capacity.

Wellesley's high school alumni association will give Thursday evening in Mangus hall, Wellesley Hills, their annual benefit entertainment, which this year will consist of the farce "Tommy's Wife." The parts will be taken by young people prominent in the life of the town.

The committee on school accommodations will hold a public hearing in the town hall Tuesday evening. Charles A. Sibley is chairman of this committee which has in charge the important question of additional accommodations for grammar grade pupils. The other members of the committee are Edward H. Wiswall, Francis W. Hunnewell 2d, Arthur E. Brown, and Otho L. Schofield.

Arbor day was observed here by the planting of 50 trees by the Village Improvement Association, which in the evening held an open meeting when an address was given by Prof. George E. Stone of the Amherst Agricultural College.

BEVERLY.

Following the order of the city council, the mayor and the committee on the fire department are considering the question of placing the chief of the department on a permanent basis.

Liberty lodge of Masons will observe ladies' night Wednesday.

Plumbers and carpenters get their new wage rates today, the plumbers 55 cents an hour and the carpenters \$21 a week.

The annual meetings of the companies of the Beverly fire department will be held this evening.

The annual meeting of the B. F. R. A. will be held at the central fire station Tuesday evening.

NEWTON.

The Waban Woman's Club held its annual meeting this afternoon.

"The Higher School Problems" is the subject before the Playground and Social Science League this evening.

The Knights of King Arthur of the Auburndale Congregational church will present a drama this evening.

Henry Turner Bailey will speak on "The City Beautiful" at the annual meeting of the Newtonville Improvement Association May 19.

WESTWOOD.

The annual meeting of the W. C. A. will be held in the town hall May 7.

The Dorcas Society will hold a sale and entertainment in Bakers hall Tuesday evening.

The town has appropriated \$2000 to rebuild the Franklin engine house, recently burned.

The Woman's Alliance will hold its annual meeting May 9.

DEDHAM.

The Democratic town committee has organized with Edmund H. Bowler, chairman; P. J. Delaney, secretary, and Charles H. Riley, treasurer.

The Quincy Young People's Religious Society will give an entertainment in the Unitarian church vestry May 5.

The Business Association and Board of Trade have unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the proposed telephone zone system.

HANOVER.

The South Hanover Firemen's Association has elected: Captain, Clinton Sweeney; assistants, Edgar Smith, Irving Kingman; clerk, Frank I. Parkinson; treasurer, William L. Morse; steward, George Chaplin; directors, Rector Damon, Morrill A. Phillips, Arthur Graham, Thomas Tindale; trustees, Rector Damon, V. L. Campbell.

Rector Stinson has been elected manager of the new South Hanover baseball team.

ROCKLAND.

In the First Congregational church Sunday evening Captain Hughes of the Salvation Army gave an address on army work.

Commencing today the public library will be open from 2 until 9 p. m.

The Union Glee Club will hold a concert in the Rockland opera house May 17.

ROCKLAND.

Hartsuff camp, S. of V., is arranging a debate with George G. Meade camp of Abington for Wednesday evening in the Grand Army hall.

A meeting preliminary to organizing a council of the Daughters of Pocahontas will be held in Pythian hall this evening.

COHASSET.

Ex-Governor Guild delivered an address in the historic Unitarian church, Sunday, on "Duties of Good Citizenship." Henry Bryant post, G. A. R., Cyrus H. Bates, commander, had charge of the meeting.

St. Anthony's parish will have a whist party and dance in the town hall tomorrow evening.

WALTHAM.

The city hall and public library commission has organized with Col. George H. Doty chairman.

The sum of \$10,600 has been pledged for the use of the Waltham Building Association, for its new factory.

CHELMSFORD.

Jerome Brown of Chelmsford has a field of rye on his farm that is unusually high for this time of the year. It averages 44 inches in height and is growing two or three inches daily, and is already beginning to head out.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The Unitarian Society has elected: Moderator, Charles F. Mann; clerk, E. W. White; treasurer, Cora J. White; parish committee, Frank Collamore, Charles L. Nutter, George M. Webber, Charles F. Mann, George Hudson; by-laws committee, Charles Nutter, Charles F. Mann, George W. Alden; music committee, Edward S. Whitmarsh, Miss Maria Nutter, Miss Addie Scribner.

The alliance connected with the Unitarian church will hold a whist party tomorrow.

Manager Kenneth White of the high school baseball team has arranged the following schedule: May 6, Whitman high at East Bridgewater; May 10, Bridgewater high at East Bridgewater; May 20, Avon high at Avon; May 30, Alumni.

The Justin Dimick W. R. C. will serve supper in their hall Tuesday evening.

The Parish Club of the Unitarian church will meet Friday evening.

A whist party was held Saturday evening at Satucket hall.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Ousamequin Club holds a meeting this afternoon in the town hall. Mrs. Margaret Deland of Boston will talk on "Gardening in Nature and Human Nature," and solos will be given by Mrs. W. B. Bannerman of East Bridgewater.

The senior class of the Bridgewater high school has elected Harold D. Hunt class prophet and Miss Miriam Turner historian.

The last session of the Disciples class at the Baptist church was conducted Sunday by the pastor, the Rev. Joseph R. Powers. Those who took part were Robert Hanlon, Harry Brush, Frank and Joseph Chadwick, Atwood A. Voorhees.

The last entertainment in the normal course will be given Saturday.

WHITMAN.

The young people of the Unitarian church will hold a May party this evening in the church vestry.

Resolute Lodge, N. E. O. P., will celebrate its first anniversary Wednesday evening.

The Whitman Board of Trade will meet this evening to discuss important matters.

Resolute lodge, N. E. O. P., will celebrate its anniversary in the town hall May 18. An invitation has been extended to the supreme and grand officers to attend.

MILTON.

The Alumni Association of the Gilbert Stuart school at Lower Mills, Milton, have elected: President, Miss Cora Fuller; vice-president, Howard A. Moulton; secretary, Miss J. Louise Martin; treasurer, Joseph B. Hickey.

The Boston University Glee Club will give a concert at the Lower Mills Methodist church next Monday under the auspices of the Delta Alpha society of the church.

The Men's Club of the Methodist church will hold an annual ladies' night May 11.

Work has been started on the proposed Milton station. Workmen are filling in the land near the road.

WAKEFIELD.

The Baraca Club of older Y. M. C. A. boys will hold a reception and musical evening tonight for the ladies of the auxiliary.

The Wakefield Merchants and Business Men's Association will elect new officers at tonight's annual meeting.

Officers will be elected at the annual meeting of the Montrose Reading Club at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Garrison, Salem street, this evening.

Forty-four pupils of the Franklin school have a record of perfect attendance for the term just ended. Of that number 27 have not been absent or tardy since the opening of the schools last September.

BEVERLY.

Savings bank insurance may be purchased over the counter at the Beverly Savings Bank, beginning this morning. The bank will act as agents for the Whitman Savings Bank.

A Sacco is building a six-room addition to his block on the corner of Federal and Rentoul streets.

Many of the merchants along Cabot street have replied favorably to the proposition for the Saturday night band concerts. A canvass of all the merchants interested will be made this week. It is planned to start the concerts May 14.

WINTHROP.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First Baptist church will meet May 4.

The monthly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Union Congregational church will meet May 6. The Ladies Aid Society will meet in their rooms May 5.

The baseball season will open here May 7, when the Winthrop team will play the North End Union.

A sale of home-made food will be held May 6 in aid of the work of the Florence Crittenton home.

ABINGTON.

McPherson W. R. C. has called in the cards for the soldiers' monument fund.

The Letter Carriers Association has chosen James R. Murphy delegate to the national convention in Salem next Sunday.

The Rev. W. R. Cross of Newton occupied the pulpit of the North Baptist church Sunday.

MEDFORD.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Alliance Saturday elected: President, Mrs. E. W. Hayes; vice-presidents, Mrs. R. C. Butterfield, Mrs. C. S. Robb, Mrs. P. S. Brayton; recording secretary, Mrs. A. J. Hawkes; corresponding secretary, Miss Emma Copeland; treasurer, Miss Grace I. Boynton.

The Mothers' Club of the Hillside has petitioned the board of aldermen to prohibit the sale of cannon crackers and pistols for July Fourth.

This afternoon in the high school hall Miss Sarah Arnold, dean of Simmons College, addresses the Medford Teachers Club on "The Teacher's Task." The next meeting will be held May 15.

Sarah Bradley Fulton chapter will hold its May meeting tonight in the chapter room of the famous Royall House, which the chapter helped to purchase and preserve for the city of Medford.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

A citizens' caucus will be held May 6 to nominate candidates for the board of water commissioners to be elected May 21.

The annual meeting of the Old Bridgewater Historical Society was held Saturday in Memorial hall.

Lieut. Webb Maglathlin of the United States revenue service is the guest of his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Edward B. Maglathlin.

Arbor day was observed at Howard Seminary Saturday when a tree was planted on the lawn. The tree was presented by the members of the sophomore class, including the Misses Agnes Bartlett, Dorothy Lawson, Helen Ridgeley, Hazel Smart, Phoebe Appleby, Phoebe Churchill, Helen Libby, Winifred Nichols, Mildred Sears, Marjorie Fitch, Marguerite Matteson, Agnes Sullivan, Alta Whitman and Elizabeth Smith.

MELROSE.

Tonight's meeting of the board of aldermen may be long, as business temporarily delayed by the appropriation bill will be reported by committees. The pony express license question will probably not be reported until May 15.

Owing to a conflict with names in other sections, residents of Linden and West Linden streets will petition the aldermen to change the name of that thoroughfare.

One of the largest dairy farms in this section has been located in Melrose by D. W. Kiley at the old Parker farm on Upham street near the Saugus town line. There are 125 head of cattle on the place.

The final concert of the Amphion Club will be given in the city auditorium May 12 when Miss Irma Seydel, the 12-year-old violinist, will be the soloist.

BROOKLINE.

The Paint and Powder Club of Brookline will stage "Bachelor Hall" at Whitely hall, May 7, in aid of the Brookline Gymnasium Association.

William H. Lincoln has donated a silver medal for excellence in art work at the Brookline high school.

The High School Debating Club has elected: President, Eric Stone; vice-president, Thurston Clark; secretary-treasurer, Albert Pollard.

Philip Nordell has been chosen captain of the high school tennis team.

Permits have been granted for three 3-apartment brick and stone houses for Robert M. Goode, Winthrop road.

WEYMOUTH.

The Rev. Emory L. Bradford preached his closing sermon as pastor of the East Weymouth Congregational church Sunday morning. The Rev. Edward Norton of Quincy will supply the pulpit until a successor to Mr. Bradford is selected.

Miss Florence B. Nash will entertain the Young Women's Mission Circle at her home Tuesday evening.

Delphi lodge, Knights of Pythias, has chosen Past Chancellors Frank M. Drown and William M. Pray delegates to the annual session of the grand lodge in Boston Wednesday.

Reynolds W. R. C. will hold a rummage sale in Gardner's block Wednesday and Thursday.

RANDOLPH.

The board of fire engineers has organized with James E. Blanche as chief. The new chief has been a member of the fire department for 30 years and an assistant engineer for 15 years.

The Woman's Alliance of the Church of the Unity will meet in the home of Mrs. Seth D. Bradley in Woodland street Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. A. M. Towns, Mrs. Clara Alden, Mrs. W. W. Baker and Dr. John E. Bradley have been appointed by the First Congregational church delegates to the Norfolk conference at Holbrook, Tuesday.

CHELSEA.

A reception will be tendered the Rev. E. P. Herrick, the new pastor of the Cary Avenue Methodist church, and Mrs. Herrick, by the official board of the church and the Ladies Aid Society, May 4.

The Rev. Thomas Van Ness will speak before the Chelsea Teachers Association in high school hall, May 5.

The corporators of the Chelsea Savings Bank will hold their annual meeting May 5.

The Mendelssohn Club will give their last concert for the season in the Williams school hall, May 6.

EVERETT.

Alderman Frank B. Rich was added to the Fourth of July committee today by Mayor Bruce. The committee will expend \$1000 in a municipal observance.

Mrs. Henry R. Grant of Marion place was the hostess of the Woman's Industrial Society Saturday.

FITCHBURG.

Supper will be served Tuesday evening at G. A. R. hall to provide funds for the G. A. R. veterans' dinner on Memorial day.

The city council military committee, City Engineer David A. Hartwell and Capt. Stuart A. Wise, inspector of small arms practice of the Sixth regiment, have selected a new rifle range at West Fitchburg, off Ashburnham road.

The board of registrars have organized with Daniel F. Sullivan chairman and Walter A. Davis clerk.

The following officers have been elected by the Unitarian church: Moderator, Charles F. Baker; clerk, Ira G. Wilkins; treasurer, John G. Faxon; auditors, E. A. Onthank, W. L. Walker and C. W. Bennett.

The Rev. John E. Charlton of Worcester will address the Fitchburg Union of Epworth leagues in the First Methodist church tonight.

Leslie & Cummings of Leominster, real estate dealers, have bought from Congressman Eugene N. Foss, the brick factory on Water street, formerly occupied by the Becker Milling Machine Company.

MALDEN.

The Malden Club will present "The Silver Tureen" at the clubhouse May 11 and May 12. The cast is a large one and over 150 elaborate costumes will be used.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Malden Automobile Club will be held Friday evening at Ferncroft inn, Middleboro. The club is considering the matter of securing a new clubhouse in Malden this season, the former quarters having been sold to Malden lodge of Elks last fall.

The Linden Improvement Association's recent minstrel show netted \$85 which will be put with the fund to purchase a new piano.

The Baker Hill Improvement Association will hold its annual clam bake May 4. Dr. C. W. McLearn will be toastmaster.

The Board of Trade, which has appointed a committee to look into the matter of holding a Merchants Week celebration to boom local business, has decided to make a canvass of every business house in the city to secure subscriptions and pledges for exhibitions. The committee having the matter in charge hopes to prepare observances of a public nature for the entire week.

QUINCY.

The Quincy Women's Club held its annual May party in Music hall, Saturday afternoon, in aid of the educational fund of that organization.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Co-operative Bank will be held Wednesday evening.

A musical vespers service was held in the Wollaston Congregational church Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Edward A. Chase preached.

The Rev. Preston Gurney of Central Falls, R. I., occupied the pulpit of the Wollaston Baptist church Sunday morning. Mr. Gurney was pastor for 17 years.

The Rev. William B. Ayers, who has just assumed the pastorate of the Park and Downs Congregational church, will be given a reception in the church Wednesday.

MIDDLEBORO.

Chester W. Humphrey has been elected superintendent of schools of Carver, Lakeville and Rochester districts.

The senior class of the high school has voted to substitute a theater trip to Boston for a reception after graduation this year.

The Parents-Teachers Association will meet at Assembly hall Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. William Boucher will speak.

The selectmen have drawn Thomas T. Westgate and John M. Casey as jurors for the May term of the superior court at Brockton, and Edward H. Blake for the May term of the supreme judicial court at Plymouth.

The Middleboro Business Men's Club will meet Wednesday evening.

READING.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will hold its annual business meeting and election of officers Tuesday afternoon.

Roger Walcott Council, Royal Arcanum, will hold an entertainment in Odd Fellows hall tonight.

The Woman's League of the Congregational church expects to net about \$200 for the church building fund as the result of the recent sale.

A farce will be given by boys and girls in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium Tuesday evening.

LEOMINSTER.

The Philatheta, a helping society of young women, is preparing to open a reading or rest room for women on Pleasant street near Monument square. The W. C. T. U. have voted \$25 a year toward the support of the room.

John C. Hull, principal of the high school, has taken a party of 37 to Washington for sightseeing.

Tren Warden S. R. Walker with a force of men is at work upon apple and other fruit trees filling holes in trees.

The high school cadets will have their annual drill out of doors May 28.

MARSHFIELD.

The annual fair of the Sons of Veterans will be held in the Memorial hall May 18 and 19.

HULL.

The assessors have organized with Charles E. West as chairman and Richard B. Hayes secretary.



OPEN TODAY

New Uptown Commercial Office of the
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

165 Tremont St., Boston

SPECIAL FEATURES:

PAY STATION DEPARTMENT

Special equipment in charge of trained operators to give Quick-
Local and Long Distance Service.

CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT

For the convenience of subscribers who may desire personally
to pay their telephone bill or to adjust a questioned charge.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT

For the making of contracts for service anywhere in the territory
of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company—
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

URGING BROCKTON LIBRARY HEARING

BROCKTON, Mass.—The city council, having accepted the offer from Andrew Carnegie of \$75,000 for a public library building, it is proposed to have a public hearing to enable citizens to have a say in the selection of a suitable site for the proposed building. The library trustees believe the building should be erected on the old high school lot on Main street.

REVENUE SERVICE WINNERS.

Announcement has just been made by the United States revenue officials of the successful candidates in the recent examinations for the revenue service. The following cadets are from Massachusetts: Edward H. Smith, Fletcher W. Brown, Gordon McLane and Leonard B. Saville.

HYDE PARK.

Class 20 of the Congregational Sunday school holds a May basket social in the chapel tonight.

The Cheverus Choral Society will give an international costume party in Waverly hall May 6.

The Baptist Belfry Club meets this evening in the home of Roger I. Grant, 33 Vose avenue.

The young ladies' auxiliary to the Congregational Women's Board of Missions holds its annual meeting this evening in the home of Miss Jennie Weymouth, 8 Elm street.

RANDOLPH.

The First Congregational church has elected: Superintendent of Sunday school, William H. Leavitt; assistant superintendent, Herbert F. Langley; executive committee, C. R. Hamlin, Frederick L. Belcher, Royal T. Mann, William H. Leavitt, Clara A. Tolman and Ellen P. Henry.

PLYMOUTH.

The postoffice, which has just been removed to the Randall building, occupied its old quarters in the Parker building for more than 40 years.

A singing class being organized by the young people will be taught by Austin M. Howard of Middleboro.

HINGHAM.

The descendants of John Tower from all parts of the country are to hold a reunion June 17-18-19, in the old Tower homestead at South Hingham. It is expected that upwards of 1000 of the Tower family will attend.

PEMBROKE.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church will hold a supper in the church Thursday.

A three days convention in the Church of God, Beulah, closed Sunday afternoon.

WOBURN.

The Hon. Philip M. Brown, U. S. minister to Honduras, will speak at a meeting of the First Church Brotherhood in the church tonight. Mr. Brown will take for his topic "Diplomatic service."

DORCHESTER.

The young ladies of the Athena Club of Dorchester will give their closing party of the season in Whiton hall, Center street, May 7.

SCITUATE.

The pupils of the Jenkins school will present the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" in the school hall Friday evening.

JUDGE GROSSCUP FAVORS LAW TO DISTRIBUTE TRUST PROFITS

NEW YORK—Judge Peter S. Grosscup, presiding jurist of the United States circuit court of appeals in Chicago, has returned from a trip to Europe and to Egypt. He said he was refreshed and ready to take up his duties at once, the court having been in session for several days. Judge Grosscup was a passenger on board the Carmania of the Cunard line.

Judge Grosscup evidently had thought about the trusts during his absence, for he remarked that the question had not been dealt with in the right way so far.

"There is a tendency to destroy the trusts," he said, "but it is inadvisable in the first place and impossible in the second. Trusts have grown and exist because of the natural course of human evolution. Trusts of themselves are not harmful. The solution seems to me to be in having such legislation as could cause their profits to be distributed."

"Legislation should be to restrict their profits to a living one only. I either of the great political parties has dealt with this question correctly, for one pretends to be against the trusts and is secretly helping them and the other is making the false move of trying to destroy them."

"I doubt if the present attacks will solve the question, but the human race has always shown its capability to meet its own problems."

Judge Grosscup said that he had left Egypt a day before Mr. Roosevelt arrived, and he had not seen him at any time during his journey.

The Rt. Rev. William H. O'Connell, archbishop of the diocese of Boston, addressing the members of the Middlesex county branch of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in Lowell, Mass., Sunday afternoon, criticized former President Roosevelt for the recent incident connected with the Vatican.

The archbishop declared Mr. Roosevelt was insincere and he denounced as a "Judas" John Callan O'Laughlin, the American newspaper man, a former assistant secretary of state, who conducted the negotiations between Mr. Roosevelt and Cardinal Merry del Val.

ENGLISH WELCOME FOR MR. ROOSEVELT BY DANISH PAPERS

(Continued from Page One.)

struck in Holland by the way in which you, one of the hardest working peoples of all people, contrive to add beauty and enjoyment to your lives. We in America have in the past had to work so hard that we have not always been able to pay as much attention as you to things that tend for enjoyment, and, if one of the other must be sacrificed, we think that enjoyment should be sacrificed to work; but more and more we are growing to realize that beauty and enjoyment can be combined with work. Americans come here to see how you are able to combine them."

The party paid a visit to the fine gallery of the town hall, groups of girls pelting them with flowers at the entrance. Colonel Roosevelt signed his name in the Golden Book.

From Haarlem the automobiles carried them to Amsterdam. They were received by the burgomaster at the Ryks museum, an imposing building covering nearly three acres of ground. Probably 5000 persons were waiting in the public square, and set up a hearty cheer on the arrival of the American visitors. Director van Riemsdyk conducted Colonel Roosevelt through art treasures.

He left the ex-President alone in the Rembrandt room, where the master's largest and most celebrated work, "Night Watch," painted in 1642, hangs. Colonel Roosevelt spent nearly a quarter of an hour contemplating this great painting, and then visited the Six gallery.

Anti-Monarchist Attack Avoided by Mr. Roosevelt

DRESDEN—Colonel Roosevelt refused to permit his love for Republican government to be used as a cover for an anti-monarchist attack on Emperor Franz Josef of Austria, according to a story of the Daily Record today.

The Record says that during one of the functions in Mr. Roosevelt's honor in Budapest recently, an address was read to him by a prominent Hungarian anti-monarchist, in which the writer outlined a book that he was soon to publish. The address was in Hungarian and was unintelligible to Mr. Roosevelt.

Frequent references to Emperor Franz Josef, however, aroused the colonel's suspicions and he interrupted the reader and asked for an interpreter to translate the address. When he found that it was a bitter attack on the emperor, Mr. Roosevelt peremptorily stopped the address.

Mr. Roosevelt Approves Mr. Taft's Rule, Says Paper

WASHINGTON—Friends of Ex-President Roosevelt here give little credence to a story published with considerable display in the Washington Post today purporting to give authentic information as to what the ex-President will do and what he will not do when he returns from Europe.

Despite the fact that Colonel Roosevelt has repeatedly declared his determination to keep out of politics until after his return the Post says he has written President Taft, Senator Root, William Loeb, Jr., and others giving a complete outline of his views and intentions. According to this publication, the ex-President has given his unqualified approval to the Taft administration, has determined that he will not be a candidate for Governor of New York, senator from New York, or President in 1912; that he would like to see Mr. Loeb Governor of New York; and that he expects to be elected in the West for a Republican Congress next year.

It is pointed out by the colonel's friends that the story is sprung at a time President Taft is out of Washington. No statement could be obtained regarding it at the White House and in the absence of the President the other persons referred to as having received the alleged letters declined to talk.

SCHOOLFELLOWS PLAN FIELD DAY

Members of the Carter and the Williams school associations of Chelsea are planning a field day to be held at the Riverside recreation grounds Tuesday, June 7. Arrangements are not yet complete, but a baseball game, tug of war and other sports will be on the program.

The committee in charge of the affair has provided for a souvenir in the form of a booklet containing original articles relative to the schools by Edward Stickney, Abbott Bassett, Daniel A. Clifford and Alden G. Alley.

GREAT SUCCESS FOR TECH SHOW

The student show this year has proved to be Technology's greatest financial as well as theatrical success. According to the annual report issued by Business Manager Irving W. Wilson '11, over \$1200 was cleared and the show is able to turn this amount over to the athletic association, for which purpose the production was given.

LYNN FACTORY WILL MOVE.
LYNN, Mass.—The shoe firm of Cushman & Herbert, one of the largest concerns in the city, announced today that it will move its entire plant to Haverhill on June 1 because of labor troubles here. The company employs 400 hands.

WOOL MEN DIFFER REGARDING BURDEN OF HIGHER FREIGHT

There seem to be somewhat divergent opinions among the wool merchants of Boston as to just where the increase of 10 cents per hundredweight in freight rates on wool which is to go into effect June 1 will be applied and whether the wool grower, dealer, manufacturer or consumer will have to pay for it. All seem to agree that the advance had to come sooner or later, and generally the merchants are taking it calmly, with the realization that the railroads are obliged to obtain revenue to meet the increased salaries of their employees. It will mean approximately \$200,000 additional revenue to them on the wool shipped to Boston.

F. N. Graves of F. N. Graves & Co. states that it doesn't make any difference to the wool dealers whether the freight rates from the West to the Atlantic seaboard are one or two cents more or less, comparatively speaking, because that rate is figured as part of the cost of wool landed in Boston.

Furthermore, Mr. Graves said that the wool growers had been receiving from money invested in their flocks, over and above the cost of production, more than 100 per cent profit on the actual cost. He maintained that the increased freight rate indirectly would have to come out of the flockmaster, and that it would have no effect on the ultimate price to the dealer or manufacturer.

Wool clips shipped this year in Utah brought 14 to 16 cents, and then paid 40 to 50 per cent profit. "If figured to a banking proposition," said Mr. Graves, "we know that eight cents per pound covers, on an average of 10 years, all loss on sheep and fluctuations of the market."

Mr. Graves believed that the railroads were justified in raising the rates to meet their advance in wages.

W. E. Jones of Hollowell, Jones & Donald did not care to be quoted, and Jacob F. Brown of Brown & Adams did not wish to pass judgment on the increase because of his position as a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce transportation committee.

G. B. Williams of Jeremiah Williams & Co. stated that the increased rate would not make any difference to the dealers, because it would simply be reckoned in with the cost of the wool. He considered the increase so slight, anyway, as to be insignificant. He believed that the railroads were justified in raising the rates.

Simon Hecht of Hecht, Liebmann & Co., who take practically one half of the output of wool from Montana, declared that, although the raise was small, only one tenth of a cent per pound, it was unwarranted. He calculated that under existing conditions the burden would have to be borne by the dealers, since the grower had to be paid his price.

A. Koshland of J. Koshland & Co., who take much wool from the Northwest, including Oregon and Washington, did not think anything of the raise, inasmuch as it was so little, but said that of course it would ultimately come out of the consumer.

Edmund P. Collier of Mauger & Avery maintained that the increase would make no difference to the dealer, since the extra cost to him would be figured in with the price of the wool as so much more and the manufacturer would have to pay that advance in the price of his wool. Mr. Collier said that the one tenth of a cent raise, while small per pound, made an aggregate increase in the cost on large lots not to be ignored, entailing an extra cost of \$1000 on each 1,000,000 pounds of wool brought East.

As Boston handles about 200,000,000 pounds of domestic wool in a year, there is \$200,000 more for the railroads in a rise of 10 cents per hundredweight in the wool freight rate to this city.

SCHOOL SAVINGS SYSTEM RESULTS

Wakefield Society Submits Report That in Nine Years \$9202.63 Has Been Credited on 7201 Cards.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—At the request of the Wakefield School Children's Stamp Saving Society the treasurer, Principal Charles H. Howe of the high school, has submitted a report which shows that in nine years to date 7201 stamp cards have been issued representing a total value of \$9202.63. A large part of this sum has been withdrawn from time to time so that there is only about \$400 in deposits, but the report proves that the plan inculcates habits of thrift among children.

The system in the local school was founded in 1901 owing to the Kosmos Woman's Club, which donated \$800 as a nucleus. There are more than 2000 pupils in the Wakefield schools, grammar and primary, a majority of whom held stamp cards. Saving at the rate of only a cent a day (many save more) each pupil would have at the completion of his or her grammar school course, \$18.

For an hour each week representatives of the society visit the school buildings to issue new cards, sell stamps and allow withdrawals. The agents are Lincoln building, Mrs. Harriet A. Shepard; Franklin building, Mrs. Harry Hill; Warren building, Mrs. Charles H. Howe; Hamilton building, Miss E. M. Bartlett; Greenwood, Hurd and Woodville schools, Mrs. Etta Fish Tingley; Montrose school, Mrs. John C. Blanchard. All are members of the Kosmos Club. The present officers of the society are Junius Beebe, president; Charles H. Howe, secretary and treasurer.

JAPANESE VISITORS INSPECT NATIVE ART

(Continued from Page One.)

to be one of the finest in the world outside of Japan itself, and for this reason Japanese of culture when traveling in America take occasion, if possible, to see it. Baron Kikuchi, the noted educator, when here a few months ago paid a graceful tribute to its scope and value.

Members of the party today were greatly interested in the large display of their native artistic works on exhibition at the museum. Surprise was expressed that so exceptional a collection had been gathered together in a foreign country.

The Japanese garden was especially pleasing to the members of the party, one tapping the railing of the staircase and saying "Japanese" several times, having recognized that the materials as well as the style of the beautiful interior with its pool containing Japanese plants were Japanese.

Two of the party were seen to rush up to the pictures of Martha and George Washington, not stopping for the freshly varnished floor, to express their delight and to pay reverence to the famous Americans.

The delegation consists of: K. Amaga, president of Sakai Trust Company; S. Ando, member of Japanese diet; Hyogo; M. Asami, president of the Taiko Navigation Company; Shiga; Y. Chibuchi, lawyer, member of the Tokio municipal council; S. Furukawa, superintendent of the Karatsu hospital, Saga; S. Fushida, proprietor of iron works, Osaka; I. Hamano, student, Tokio; B. Hamazaki, stock broker, Osaka; H. Hattai, stock broker, Osaka; H. Ikeda, whole sale dealer in oil, Osaka; B. Ishikawa, wholesale draper, Osaka; R. Ishimaru, landowner, Tokio; Z. Ito, dealer in novelties and stationery, Osaka; T. Iuchi, wholesale draper, president of the Tokushima Chamber of Commerce; M. Iwata, wholesale dealer in cotton yarn, Osaka; K. Kashiwagi, pharmacist, Osaka; S. N. Katagiri, proprietor and editor Denki-no-Tomo, Tokyo; S. Kawamura, cotton importer, Osaka; H. Kazama, landowner, Kyoto; K. Kiyose, the American correspondent in San Francisco of the Asahi; J. Kosaka, banker, Tokio; K. Koshi, stockman manufacturer; T. Mifune, artist, Osaka; M. Miyamoto, gold and silversmith, Tokio; S. Mizobuchi, director of the Chugai Asphalt Company, member of the Tokio municipal council, Tokio; K. Munakata, manager of the Oriental Society of Tokio, Kumamoto; K. Nakajima, proprietor of Japanese restaurants, Tokio; S. Nakamura, lecturer in the Takamatsu commercial school, Kagawa; B. Nakazawa, colliery manager, Saga; N. Nishikawa, wholesaler, Osaka; T. Nishimura, assistant editor of the Asahi, Osaka; T. Nishio, chemist, Osaka; K. Nonoyama, member of the Tokio municipal assembly, Tokio; M. Okamatsu, banker, Kyoto; T. Okano, literary writer of the Asahi; B. Osabe, president of the Tsuruga Electric Light Company, Hyogo; S. Sato, night editor of the Asahi; S. Sawano, rice and stock broker, Hyogo; I. Shimizu, chemist, Kagawa; Col. T. Shimizu, retired, Tokio; Y. Sugita, wholesale dealer in charcoal, Osaka; T. Takagi, wholesaler, Tokio; K. Takata, dealer in dyestuffs, Osaka; T. Tanabe, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; M. Tayama, publisher, Tokio; S. Toyama, banker, Osaka; M. Tsuchiya, chief representative of the Asahi, in charge of the party; S. Tsunoda, president of the Tokio city improvement bureau, director of the Japanese exhibition, Tokio, 1917; T. Tsuruka, wholesaler, Tokio; T. Umehara, stock broker, Osaka; R. Yabase, banker, Gifu; T. Yagi, wholesale draper, Nagoya; S. Yamamoto, journalist, Nagoya; Y. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; Z. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; M. Yoshii, student, Tokio; G. Yoshimura, member of the Tokio municipal assembly.

The delegation consists of: K. Amaga, president of Sakai Trust Company; S. Ando, member of Japanese diet; Hyogo; M. Asami, president of the Taiko Navigation Company; Shiga; Y. Chibuchi, lawyer, member of the Tokio municipal council; S. Furukawa, superintendent of the Karatsu hospital, Saga; S. Fushida, proprietor of iron works, Osaka; I. Hamano, student, Tokio; B. Hamazaki, stock broker, Osaka; H. Hattai, stock broker, Osaka; H. Ikeda, whole sale dealer in oil, Osaka; B. Ishikawa, wholesale draper, Osaka; R. Ishimaru, landowner, Tokio; Z. Ito, dealer in novelties and stationery, Osaka; T. Iuchi, wholesale draper, president of the Tokushima Chamber of Commerce; M. Iwata, wholesale dealer in cotton yarn, Osaka; K. Kashiwagi, pharmacist, Osaka; S. N. Katagiri, proprietor and editor Denki-no-Tomo, Tokyo; S. Kawamura, cotton importer, Osaka; H. Kazama, landowner, Kyoto; K. Kiyose, the American correspondent in San Francisco of the Asahi; J. Kosaka, banker, Tokio; K. Koshi, stockman manufacturer; T. Mifune, artist, Osaka; M. Miyamoto, gold and silversmith, Tokio; S. Mizobuchi, director of the Chugai Asphalt Company, member of the Tokio municipal council, Tokio; K. Munakata, manager of the Oriental Society of Tokio, Kumamoto; K. Nakajima, proprietor of Japanese restaurants, Tokio; S. Nakamura, lecturer in the Takamatsu commercial school, Kagawa; B. Nakazawa, colliery manager, Saga; N. Nishikawa, wholesaler, Osaka; T. Nishimura, assistant editor of the Asahi, Osaka; T. Nishio, chemist, Osaka; K. Nonoyama, member of the Tokio municipal assembly, Tokio; M. Okamatsu, banker, Kyoto; T. Okano, literary writer of the Asahi; B. Osabe, president of the Tsuruga Electric Light Company, Hyogo; S. Sato, night editor of the Asahi; S. Sawano, rice and stock broker, Hyogo; I. Shimizu, chemist, Kagawa; Col. T. Shimizu, retired, Tokio; Y. Sugita, wholesale dealer in charcoal, Osaka; T. Takagi, wholesaler, Tokio; K. Takata, dealer in dyestuffs, Osaka; T. Tanabe, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; M. Tayama, publisher, Tokio; S. Toyama, banker, Osaka; M. Tsuchiya, chief representative of the Asahi, in charge of the party; S. Tsunoda, president of the Tokio city improvement bureau, director of the Japanese exhibition, Tokio, 1917; T. Tsuruka, wholesaler, Tokio; T. Umehara, stock broker, Osaka; R. Yabase, banker, Gifu; T. Yagi, wholesale draper, Nagoya; S. Yamamoto, journalist, Nagoya; Y. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; Z. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; M. Yoshii, student, Tokio; G. Yoshimura, member of the Tokio municipal assembly.

The delegation consists of: K. Amaga, president of Sakai Trust Company; S. Ando, member of Japanese diet; Hyogo; M. Asami, president of the Taiko Navigation Company; Shiga; Y. Chibuchi, lawyer, member of the Tokio municipal council; S. Furukawa, superintendent of the Karatsu hospital, Saga; S. Fushida, proprietor of iron works, Osaka; I. Hamano, student, Tokio; B. Hamazaki, stock broker, Osaka; H. Hattai, stock broker, Osaka; H. Ikeda, whole sale dealer in oil, Osaka; B. Ishikawa, wholesale draper, Osaka; R. Ishimaru, landowner, Tokio; Z. Ito, dealer in novelties and stationery, Osaka; T. Iuchi, wholesale draper, president of the Tokushima Chamber of Commerce; M. Iwata, wholesale dealer in cotton yarn, Osaka; K. Kashiwagi, pharmacist, Osaka; S. N. Katagiri, proprietor and editor Denki-no-Tomo, Tokyo; S. Kawamura, cotton importer, Osaka; H. Kazama, landowner, Kyoto; K. Kiyose, the American correspondent in San Francisco of the Asahi; J. Kosaka, banker, Tokio; K. Koshi, stockman manufacturer; T. Mifune, artist, Osaka; M. Miyamoto, gold and silversmith, Tokio; S. Mizobuchi, director of the Chugai Asphalt Company, member of the Tokio municipal council, Tokio; K. Munakata, manager of the Oriental Society of Tokio, Kumamoto; K. Nakajima, proprietor of Japanese restaurants, Tokio; S. Nakamura, lecturer in the Takamatsu commercial school, Kagawa; B. Nakazawa, colliery manager, Saga; N. Nishikawa, wholesaler, Osaka; T. Nishimura, assistant editor of the Asahi, Osaka; T. Nishio, chemist, Osaka; K. Nonoyama, member of the Tokio municipal assembly, Tokio; M. Okamatsu, banker, Kyoto; T. Okano, literary writer of the Asahi; B. Osabe, president of the Tsuruga Electric Light Company, Hyogo; S. Sato, night editor of the Asahi; S. Sawano, rice and stock broker, Hyogo; I. Shimizu, chemist, Kagawa; Col. T. Shimizu, retired, Tokio; Y. Sugita, wholesale dealer in charcoal, Osaka; T. Takagi, wholesaler, Tokio; K. Takata, dealer in dyestuffs, Osaka; T. Tanabe, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; M. Tayama, publisher, Tokio; S. Toyama, banker, Osaka; M. Tsuchiya, chief representative of the Asahi, in charge of the party; S. Tsunoda, president of the Tokio city improvement bureau, director of the Japanese exhibition, Tokio, 1917; T. Tsuruka, wholesaler, Tokio; T. Umehara, stock broker, Osaka; R. Yabase, banker, Gifu; T. Yagi, wholesale draper, Nagoya; S. Yamamoto, journalist, Nagoya; Y. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; Z. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; M. Yoshii, student, Tokio; G. Yoshimura, member of the Tokio municipal assembly.

The delegation consists of: K. Amaga, president of Sakai Trust Company; S. Ando, member of Japanese diet; Hyogo; M. Asami, president of the Taiko Navigation Company; Shiga; Y. Chibuchi, lawyer, member of the Tokio municipal council; S. Furukawa, superintendent of the Karatsu hospital, Saga; S. Fushida, proprietor of iron works, Osaka; I. Hamano, student, Tokio; B. Hamazaki, stock broker, Osaka; H. Hattai, stock broker, Osaka; H. Ikeda, whole sale dealer in oil, Osaka; B. Ishikawa, wholesale draper, Osaka; R. Ishimaru, landowner, Tokio; Z. Ito, dealer in novelties and stationery, Osaka; T. Iuchi, wholesale draper, president of the Tokushima Chamber of Commerce; M. Iwata, wholesale dealer in cotton yarn, Osaka; K. Kashiwagi, pharmacist, Osaka; S. N. Katagiri, proprietor and editor Denki-no-Tomo, Tokyo; S. Kawamura, cotton importer, Osaka; H. Kazama, landowner, Kyoto; K. Kiyose, the American correspondent in San Francisco of the Asahi; J. Kosaka, banker, Tokio; K. Koshi, stockman manufacturer; T. Mifune, artist, Osaka; M. Miyamoto, gold and silversmith, Tokio; S. Mizobuchi, director of the Chugai Asphalt Company, member of the Tokio municipal council, Tokio; K. Munakata, manager of the Oriental Society of Tokio, Kumamoto; K. Nakajima, proprietor of Japanese restaurants, Tokio; S. Nakamura, lecturer in the Takamatsu commercial school, Kagawa; B. Nakazawa, colliery manager, Saga; N. Nishikawa, wholesaler, Osaka; T. Nishimura, assistant editor of the Asahi, Osaka; T. Nishio, chemist, Osaka; K. Nonoyama, member of the Tokio municipal assembly, Tokio; M. Okamatsu, banker, Kyoto; T. Okano, literary writer of the Asahi; B. Osabe, president of the Tsuruga Electric Light Company, Hyogo; S. Sato, night editor of the Asahi; S. Sawano, rice and stock broker, Hyogo; I. Shimizu, chemist, Kagawa; Col. T. Shimizu, retired, Tokio; Y. Sugita, wholesale dealer in charcoal, Osaka; T. Takagi, wholesaler, Tokio; K. Takata, dealer in dyestuffs, Osaka; T. Tanabe, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; M. Tayama, publisher, Tokio; S. Toyama, banker, Osaka; M. Tsuchiya, chief representative of the Asahi, in charge of the party; S. Tsunoda, president of the Tokio city improvement bureau, director of the Japanese exhibition, Tokio, 1917; T. Tsuruka, wholesaler, Tokio; T. Umehara, stock broker, Osaka; R. Yabase, banker, Gifu; T. Yagi, wholesale draper, Nagoya; S. Yamamoto, journalist, Nagoya; Y. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; Z. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; M. Yoshii, student, Tokio; G. Yoshimura, member of the Tokio municipal assembly.

The delegation consists of: K. Amaga, president of Sakai Trust Company; S. Ando, member of Japanese diet; Hyogo; M. Asami, president of the Taiko Navigation Company; Shiga; Y. Chibuchi, lawyer, member of the Tokio municipal council; S. Furukawa, superintendent of the Karatsu hospital, Saga; S. Fushida, proprietor of iron works, Osaka; I. Hamano, student, Tokio; B. Hamazaki, stock broker, Osaka; H. Hattai, stock broker, Osaka; H. Ikeda, whole sale dealer in oil, Osaka; B. Ishikawa, wholesale draper, Osaka; R. Ishimaru, landowner, Tokio; Z. Ito, dealer in novelties and stationery, Osaka; T. Iuchi, wholesale draper, president of the Tokushima Chamber of Commerce; M. Iwata, wholesale dealer in cotton yarn, Osaka; K. Kashiwagi, pharmacist, Osaka; S. N. Katagiri, proprietor and editor Denki-no-Tomo, Tokyo; S. Kawamura, cotton importer, Osaka; H. Kazama, landowner, Kyoto; K. Kiyose, the American correspondent in San Francisco of the Asahi; J. Kosaka, banker, Tokio; K. Koshi, stockman manufacturer; T. Mifune, artist, Osaka; M. Miyamoto, gold and silversmith, Tokio; S. Mizobuchi, director of the Chugai Asphalt Company, member of the Tokio municipal council, Tokio; K. Munakata, manager of the Oriental Society of Tokio, Kumamoto; K. Nakajima, proprietor of Japanese restaurants, Tokio; S. Nakamura, lecturer in the Takamatsu commercial school, Kagawa; B. Nakazawa, colliery manager, Saga; N. Nishikawa, wholesaler, Osaka; T. Nishimura, assistant editor of the Asahi, Osaka; T. Nishio, chemist, Osaka; K. Nonoyama, member of the Tokio municipal assembly, Tokio; M. Okamatsu, banker, Kyoto; T. Okano, literary writer of the Asahi; B. Osabe, president of the Tsuruga Electric Light Company, Hyogo; S. Sato, night editor of the Asahi; S. Sawano, rice and stock broker, Hyogo; I. Shimizu, chemist, Kagawa; Col. T. Shimizu, retired, Tokio; Y. Sugita, wholesale dealer in charcoal, Osaka; T. Takagi, wholesaler, Tokio; K. Takata, dealer in dyestuffs, Osaka; T. Tanabe, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; M. Tayama, publisher, Tokio; S. Toyama, banker, Osaka; M. Tsuchiya, chief representative of the Asahi, in charge of the party; S. Tsunoda, president of the Tokio city improvement bureau, director of the Japanese exhibition, Tokio, 1917; T. Tsuruka, wholesaler, Tokio; T. Umehara, stock broker, Osaka; R. Yabase, banker, Gifu; T. Yagi, wholesale draper, Nagoya; S. Yamamoto, journalist, Nagoya; Y. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; Z. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; M. Yoshii, student, Tokio; G. Yoshimura, member of the Tokio municipal assembly.

The delegation consists of: K. Amaga, president of Sakai Trust Company; S. Ando, member of Japanese diet; Hyogo; M. Asami, president of the Taiko Navigation Company; Shiga; Y. Chibuchi, lawyer, member of the Tokio municipal council; S. Furukawa, superintendent of the Karatsu hospital, Saga; S. Fushida, proprietor of iron works, Osaka; I. Hamano, student, Tokio; B. Hamazaki, stock broker, Osaka; H. Hattai, stock broker, Osaka; H. Ikeda, whole sale dealer in oil, Osaka; B. Ishikawa, wholesale draper, Osaka; R. Ishimaru, landowner, Tokio; Z. Ito, dealer in novelties and stationery, Osaka; T. Iuchi, wholesale draper, president of the Tokushima Chamber of Commerce; M. Iwata, wholesale dealer in cotton yarn, Osaka; K. Kashiwagi, pharmacist, Osaka; S. N. Katagiri, proprietor and editor Denki-no-Tomo, Tokyo; S. Kawamura, cotton importer, Osaka; H. Kazama, landowner, Kyoto; K. Kiyose, the American correspondent in San Francisco of the Asahi; J. Kosaka, banker, Tokio; K. Koshi, stockman manufacturer; T. Mifune, artist, Osaka; M. Miyamoto, gold and silversmith, Tokio; S. Mizobuchi, director of the Chugai Asphalt Company, member of the Tokio municipal council, Tokio; K. Munakata, manager of the Oriental Society of Tokio, Kumamoto; K. Nakajima, proprietor of Japanese restaurants, Tokio; S. Nakamura, lecturer in the Takamatsu commercial school, Kagawa; B. Nakazawa, colliery manager, Saga; N. Nishikawa, wholesaler, Osaka; T. Nishimura, assistant editor of the Asahi, Osaka; T. Nishio, chemist, Osaka; K. Nonoyama, member of the Tokio municipal assembly, Tokio; M. Okamatsu, banker, Kyoto; T. Okano, literary writer of the Asahi; B. Osabe, president of the Tsuruga Electric Light Company, Hyogo; S. Sato, night editor of the Asahi; S. Sawano, rice and stock broker, Hyogo; I. Shimizu, chemist, Kagawa; Col. T. Shimizu, retired, Tokio; Y. Sugita, wholesale dealer in charcoal, Osaka; T. Takagi, wholesaler, Tokio; K. Takata, dealer in dyestuffs, Osaka; T. Tanabe, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; M. Tayama, publisher, Tokio; S. Toyama, banker, Osaka; M. Tsuchiya, chief representative of the Asahi, in charge of the party; S. Tsunoda, president of the Tokio city improvement bureau, director of the Japanese exhibition, Tokio, 1917; T. Tsuruka, wholesaler, Tokio; T. Umehara, stock broker, Osaka; R. Yabase, banker, Gifu; T. Yagi, wholesale draper, Nagoya; S. Yamamoto, journalist, Nagoya; Y. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; Z. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; M. Yoshii, student, Tokio; G. Yoshimura, member of the Tokio municipal assembly.

The delegation consists of: K. Amaga, president of Sakai Trust Company; S. Ando, member of Japanese diet; Hyogo; M. Asami, president of the Taiko Navigation Company; Shiga; Y. Chibuchi, lawyer, member of the Tokio municipal council; S. Furukawa, superintendent of the Karatsu hospital, Saga; S. Fushida, proprietor of iron works, Osaka; I. Hamano, student, Tokio; B. Hamazaki, stock broker, Osaka; H. Hattai, stock broker, Osaka; H. Ikeda, whole sale dealer in oil, Osaka; B. Ishikawa, wholesale draper, Osaka; R. Ishimaru, landowner, Tokio; Z. Ito, dealer in novelties and stationery, Osaka; T. Iuchi, wholesale draper, president of the Tokushima Chamber of Commerce; M. Iwata, wholesale dealer in cotton yarn, Osaka; K. Kashiwagi, pharmacist, Osaka; S. N. Katagiri, proprietor and editor Denki-no-Tomo, Tokyo; S. Kawamura, cotton importer, Osaka; H. Kazama, landowner, Kyoto; K. Kiyose, the American correspondent in San Francisco of the Asahi; J. Kosaka, banker, Tokio; K. Koshi, stockman manufacturer; T. Mifune, artist, Osaka; M. Miyamoto, gold and silversmith, Tokio; S. Mizobuchi, director of the Chugai Asphalt Company, member of the Tokio municipal council, Tokio; K. Munakata, manager of the Oriental Society of Tokio, Kumamoto; K. Nakajima, proprietor of Japanese restaurants, Tokio; S. Nakamura, lecturer in the Takamatsu commercial school, Kagawa; B. Nakazawa, colliery manager, Saga; N. Nishikawa, wholesaler, Osaka; T. Nishimura, assistant editor of the Asahi, Osaka; T. Nishio, chemist, Osaka; K. Nonoyama, member of the Tokio municipal assembly, Tokio; M. Okamatsu, banker, Kyoto; T. Okano, literary writer of the Asahi; B. Osabe, president of the Tsuruga Electric Light Company, Hyogo; S. Sato, night editor of the Asahi; S. Sawano, rice and stock broker, Hyogo; I. Shimizu, chemist, Kagawa; Col. T. Shimizu, retired, Tokio; Y. Sugita, wholesale dealer in charcoal, Osaka; T. Takagi, wholesaler, Tokio; K. Takata, dealer in dyestuffs, Osaka; T. Tanabe, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; M. Tayama, publisher, Tokio; S. Toyama, banker, Osaka; M. Tsuchiya, chief representative of the Asahi, in charge of the party; S. Tsunoda, president of the Tokio city improvement bureau, director of the Japanese exhibition, Tokio, 1917; T. Tsuruka, wholesaler, Tokio; T. Umehara, stock broker, Osaka; R. Yabase, banker, Gifu; T. Yagi, wholesale draper, Nagoya; S. Yamamoto, journalist, Nagoya; Y. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; Z. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; M. Yoshii, student, Tokio; G. Yoshimura, member of the Tokio municipal assembly.

The delegation consists of: K. Amaga, president of Sakai Trust Company; S. Ando, member of Japanese diet; Hyogo; M. Asami, president of the Taiko Navigation Company; Shiga; Y. Chibuchi, lawyer, member of the Tokio municipal council; S. Furukawa, superintendent of the Karatsu hospital, Saga; S. Fushida, proprietor of iron works, Osaka; I. Hamano, student, Tokio; B. Hamazaki, stock broker, Osaka; H. Hattai, stock broker, Osaka; H. Ikeda, whole sale dealer in oil, Osaka; B. Ishikawa, wholesale draper, Osaka; R. Ishimaru, landowner, Tokio; Z. Ito, dealer in novelties and stationery, Osaka; T. Iuchi, wholesale draper, president of the Tokushima Chamber of Commerce; M. Iwata, wholesale dealer in cotton yarn, Osaka; K. Kashiwagi, pharmacist, Osaka; S. N. Katagiri, proprietor and editor Denki-no-Tomo, Tokyo; S. Kawamura, cotton importer, Osaka; H. Kazama, landowner, Kyoto; K. Kiyose, the American correspondent in San Francisco of the Asahi; J. Kosaka, banker, Tokio; K. Koshi, stockman manufacturer; T. Mifune, artist, Osaka; M. Miyamoto, gold and silversmith, Tokio; S. Mizobuchi, director of the Chugai Asphalt Company, member of the Tokio municipal council, Tokio; K. Munakata, manager of the Oriental Society of Tokio, Kumamoto; K. Nakajima, proprietor of Japanese restaurants, Tokio; S. Nakamura, lecturer in the Takamatsu commercial school, Kagawa; B. Nakazawa, colliery manager, Saga; N. Nishikawa, wholesaler, Osaka; T. Nishimura, assistant editor of the Asahi, Osaka; T. Nishio, chemist, Osaka; K. Nonoyama, member of the Tokio municipal assembly, Tokio; M. Okamatsu, banker, Kyoto; T. Okano, literary writer of the Asahi; B. Osabe, president of the Tsuruga Electric Light Company, Hyogo; S. Sato, night editor of the Asahi; S. Sawano, rice and stock broker, Hyogo; I. Shimizu, chemist, Kagawa; Col. T. Shimizu, retired, Tokio; Y. Sugita, wholesale dealer in charcoal, Osaka; T. Takagi, wholesaler, Tokio; K. Takata, dealer in dyestuffs, Osaka; T. Tanabe, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; M. Tayama, publisher, Tokio; S. Toyama, banker, Osaka; M. Tsuchiya, chief representative of the Asahi, in charge of the party; S. Tsunoda, president of the Tokio city improvement bureau, director of the Japanese exhibition, Tokio, 1917; T. Tsuruka, wholesaler, Tokio; T. Umehara, stock broker, Osaka; R. Yabase, banker, Gifu; T. Yagi, wholesale draper, Nagoya; S. Yamamoto, journalist, Nagoya; Y. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; Z. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; M. Yoshii, student, Tokio; G. Yoshimura, member of the Tokio municipal assembly.

The delegation consists of: K. Amaga, president of Sakai Trust Company; S. Ando, member of Japanese diet; Hyogo; M. Asami, president of the Taiko Navigation Company; Shiga; Y. Chibuchi, lawyer, member of the Tokio municipal council; S. Furukawa, superintendent of the Karatsu hospital, Saga; S. Fushida, proprietor of iron works, Osaka; I. Hamano, student, Tokio; B. Hamazaki, stock broker, Osaka; H. Hattai, stock broker, Osaka; H. Ikeda, whole sale dealer in oil, Osaka; B. Ishikawa, wholesale draper, Osaka; R. Ishimaru, landowner, Tokio; Z. Ito, dealer in novelties and stationery, Osaka; T. Iuchi, wholesale draper, president of the Tokushima Chamber of Commerce; M. Iwata, wholesale dealer in cotton yarn, Osaka; K. Kashiwagi, pharmacist, Osaka; S. N. Katagiri, proprietor and editor Denki-no-Tomo, Tokyo; S. Kawamura, cotton importer, Osaka; H. Kazama, landowner, Kyoto; K. Kiyose, the American correspondent in San Francisco of the Asahi; J. Kosaka, banker, Tokio; K. Koshi, stockman manufacturer; T. Mifune, artist, Osaka; M. Miyamoto, gold and silversmith, Tokio; S. Mizobuchi, director of the Chugai Asphalt Company, member of the Tokio municipal council, Tokio; K. Munakata, manager of the Oriental Society of Tokio, Kumamoto; K. Nakajima, proprietor of Japanese restaurants, Tokio; S. Nakamura, lecturer in the Takamatsu commercial school, Kagawa; B. Nakazawa, colliery manager, Saga; N. Nishikawa, wholesaler, Osaka; T. Nishimura, assistant editor of the Asahi, Osaka; T. Nishio, chemist, Osaka; K. Nonoyama, member of the Tokio municipal assembly, Tokio; M. Okamatsu, banker, Kyoto; T. Okano, literary writer of the Asahi; B. Osabe, president of the Tsuruga Electric Light Company, Hyogo; S. Sato, night editor of the Asahi; S. Sawano, rice and stock broker, Hyogo; I. Shimizu, chemist, Kagawa; Col. T. Shimizu, retired, Tokio; Y. Sugita, wholesale dealer in charcoal, Osaka; T. Takagi, wholesaler, Tokio; K. Takata, dealer in dyestuffs, Osaka; T. Tanabe, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; M. Tayama, publisher, Tokio; S. Toyama, banker, Osaka; M. Tsuchiya, chief representative of the Asahi, in charge of the party; S. Tsunoda, president of the Tokio city improvement bureau, director of the Japanese exhibition, Tokio, 1917; T. Tsuruka, wholesaler, Tokio; T. Umehara, stock broker, Osaka; R. Yabase, banker, Gifu; T. Yagi, wholesale draper, Nagoya; S. Yamamoto, journalist, Nagoya; Y. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; Z. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; M. Yoshii, student, Tokio; G. Yoshimura, member of the Tokio municipal assembly.

The delegation consists of: K. Amaga, president of Sakai Trust Company; S. Ando, member of Japanese diet; Hyogo; M. Asami, president of the Taiko Navigation Company; Shiga; Y. Chibuchi, lawyer, member of the Tokio municipal council; S. Furukawa, superintendent of the Karatsu hospital, Saga; S. Fushida, proprietor of iron works, Osaka; I. Hamano, student, Tokio; B. Hamazaki, stock broker, Osaka; H. Hattai, stock broker, Osaka; H. Ikeda, whole sale dealer in oil, Osaka; B. Ishikawa, wholesale draper, Osaka; R. Ishimaru, landowner, Tokio; Z. Ito, dealer in novelties and stationery, Osaka; T. Iuchi, wholesale draper, president of the Tokushima Chamber of Commerce; M. Iwata, wholesale dealer in cotton yarn, Osaka; K. Kashiwagi, pharmacist, Osaka; S. N. Katagiri, proprietor and editor Denki-no-Tomo, Tokyo; S. Kawamura, cotton importer, Osaka; H. Kazama, landowner, Kyoto; K. Kiyose, the American correspondent in San Francisco of the Asahi; J. Kosaka, banker, Tokio; K. Koshi, stockman manufacturer; T. Mifune, artist, Osaka; M. Miyamoto, gold and silversmith, Tokio; S. Mizobuchi, director of the Chugai Asphalt Company, member of the Tokio municipal council, Tokio; K. Munakata, manager of the Oriental Society of Tokio, Kumamoto; K. Nakajima, proprietor of Japanese restaurants, Tokio; S. Nakamura, lecturer in the Takamatsu commercial school, Kagawa; B. Nakazawa, colliery manager, Saga; N. Nishikawa, wholesaler, Osaka; T. Nishimura, assistant editor of the Asahi, Osaka; T. Nishio, chemist, Osaka; K. Nonoyama, member of the Tokio municipal assembly, Tokio; M. Okamatsu, banker, Kyoto; T. Okano, literary writer of the Asahi; B. Osabe, president of the Tsuruga Electric Light Company, Hyogo; S. Sato, night editor of the Asahi; S. Sawano, rice and stock broker, Hyogo; I. Shimizu, chemist, Kagawa; Col. T. Shimizu, retired, Tokio; Y. Sugita, wholesale dealer in charcoal, Osaka; T. Takagi, wholesaler, Tokio; K. Takata, dealer in dyestuffs, Osaka; T. Tanabe, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; M. Tayama, publisher, Tokio; S. Toyama, banker, Osaka; M. Tsuchiya, chief representative of the Asahi, in charge of the party; S. Tsunoda, president of the Tokio city improvement bureau, director of the Japanese exhibition, Tokio, 1917; T. Tsuruka, wholesaler, Tokio; T. Umehara, stock broker, Osaka; R. Yabase, banker, Gifu; T. Yagi, wholesale draper, Nagoya; S. Yamamoto, journalist, Nagoya; Y. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; Z. Yasuda, banker, Tokio; M. Yoshii, student, Tokio; G. Yoshimura, member of the Tokio municipal assembly.

The delegation consists of: K. Amaga, president of Sakai Trust Company; S. Ando, member of Japanese diet; Hyogo; M. Asami, president of the Taiko Navigation Company; Shiga; Y. Chibuchi, lawyer, member of the Tokio municipal council; S. Furukawa, superintendent of the Karatsu hospital, Saga; S. Fushida, proprietor of iron works, Osaka; I. Hamano, student, Tokio; B. Hamazaki, stock broker, Osaka; H. Hattai, stock broker, Osaka; H. Ikeda, whole sale dealer in oil, Osaka; B. Ishikawa, wholesale draper, Osaka; R. Ishimaru, landowner, Tokio; Z. Ito, dealer in novelties and stationery, Osaka; T. Iuchi, wholesale draper, president of the Tokushima Chamber of Commerce; M. Iwata, wholesale dealer in cotton yarn, Osaka; K. Kashiwagi, pharmacist, Osaka; S. N. Katagiri, proprietor and editor Denki-no-Tomo, Tokyo; S. Kawamura, cotton importer, Osaka; H. Kazama, landowner, Kyoto; K. Kiyose, the American correspondent in San Francisco of the Asahi; J. Kosaka, banker, Tokio; K. Koshi, stockman manufacturer; T. Mifune, artist, Osaka; M. Miyamoto, gold and silversmith, Tokio; S. Mizobuchi, director of the Chugai Asphalt Company, member of the Tokio municipal council, Tokio; K. Munakata, manager of the Oriental Society of Tokio, Kumamoto; K. Nakajima, proprietor of Japanese restaurants, Tokio; S. Nakamura, lecturer in the Takamatsu commercial school, Kagawa; B. Nakazawa, colliery manager, Saga; N. Nishikawa, wholesaler, Osaka; T. Nishimura, assistant editor of the Asahi, Osaka; T. Nishio, chemist, Osaka; K. Nonoyama, member of the Tokio municipal assembly, Tokio; M. Okamatsu, banker, Kyoto; T. Okano, literary writer of the Asahi; B. Osabe, president of the Tsuruga Electric Light Company, Hyogo; S. Sato, night editor of the Asahi; S. Sawano, rice and stock broker,

Texas Onion Crop Worth Million Dollars

Farmers raising Bermudas are aristocratic agriculturists.



Sorting and sacking onions.

Mexicans are employed for the most part in planting and harvesting crop which this season is estimated at nearly 2000 carloads in Laredo.

LAREDO, Tex.—This season's Bermuda onion crop will bring to Laredo in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. It is estimated that from 1800 to 2000 cars of the product will be shipped from here. The onion growing territory is not large. It extends up and down the valley of the Rio Grande for perhaps 25 miles. Most of the onion farmers live in this city and they lead the life of an ideal aristocratic agriculturist.

The labor upon the farms is performed by Mexicans. There is always an abundant supply of these men, women and children as upon the other side of the Rio Grande are hosts of people who are glad to come to Texas where the wages are higher. The development of the onion industry has served to wonderfully improve the condition of the Mexican population of Laredo and upon the adjacent farms. They have shared in the general prosperity that has come to this border section as a result of the changed conditions.

It was less than 10 years ago that the discovery was made that the growing of Bermuda onions could be made a commercial success in the valley of the Rio Grande. Since that time the industry has made marvelous strides. The lands in this section were formerly considered to be practically worthless. Any quantity of acreage property in the valley of the river, close to town, could have been bought for \$1 to \$2 per acre before its suitability for growing onions was established. Just what this land is now worth is hard to say. None of it is upon the market. Some say it ought to have a value of \$1000 and more per acre, when the fact is considered that the onion crop usually brings a return of \$250 to \$500 net profits per acre each year. It also has been shown that

many other kinds of garden produce can be raised with much profit upon the land, but the growing of Bermuda onions offers such an allurements in the way of money making that the utilization of the land for other purposes has been neglected.

The size of the onion farms ranges from five to 200 acres. Most of them embrace 10 to 20 acres. The largest individual onion grower in Texas is Mrs. Edwards C. Dodd, who has considerably more than 200 acres in her farm. She is said to have made a large profit from her crop last year and the prospects are favorable for a big increase this year. She began giving the farm her personal attention a few years ago and, by watching every detail of the planting, cultivation and marketing of the crop, she was enabled to derive the greatest degree of profits.

A more delightful vocation than growing Bermuda onions can hardly be imagined. The soil is prepared in the fall and the planting of the seed in the field beds takes place in October. By the latter part of November or the first of December the young onions are ready for transplanting into the rows where they are to be raised to maturity. The cultivation of the onions must be done with a greater intensity than is necessary for most other crops. At regular intervals they must be irrigated.

The harvesting season opens about the middle of March and continues until the last of April or early in May. It is essentially a winter crop in this climate. There is hardly a day during the winter here that the sun does not shine and outdoor work is pleasant. By the time the hot summer period sets in the crops are harvested. The grower, with the money in bank for his short season's work, is

then at liberty to follow his own inclinations during the four months' interval before the planting season again opens. It is but natural that he should enjoy himself during the vacation period. Some growers make trips to Europe; others take their families to the cooler resorts of the North and East.

The expense of growing onions is heavy on account of the intense cultivation that must be given them. During the busiest parts of the season several hundred Mexicans are employed upon one farm. It is estimated that the cost of growing the crops runs from \$150 to \$200 per acre.

The scene upon these farms during the harvesting season is picturesque and animated. When the matured onions are plowed from the ground by means of a turn, men, women and children follow along the row and clip the tops off of the glistening white bulbs and prepare them for boxing for shipment. Most of the marketing is done through an association composed of the growers, headed by a general sales agent. In each of the larger cities of the country, such as New York, St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City and a number of other places the association maintains a representative who keeps in close touch with the market each day and attends to marketing the shipments when they arrive at their respective destinations. By this method the top prices are usually obtained.

There are several other localities in south and southwest Texas where Bermuda onions are successfully raised. About 300 cars of the product will be shipped from the Carrizo Springs section. Several hundred more cars will be shipped from the lower Rio Grande valley territory in the vicinity of Brownsville.

MONITORIALS

By Nixon Waterman

HIS TITLE.

There seems to be no one fixed form in which folks should address him. Plain "Mister," "Doctor," "Colonel" and "Ex-President" express him. But none of these seem quite so "pat" as is the "rough and ready." Close-fitting name the public seems to like the best—that's "Teddy."

If the American south pole expedition is delayed for a year in starting on its search for the earth's southern apex, it may not yet be too late for it to stand a chance of winning the prize. The south pole has stood right where it is now for a good many thousands of years without having been greeted by a white man, or any other, so far as is known. It can, if it must, wait another year before being explored.

EVENING UP.

To grant each creature some kindly mark, Dame Nature still fondly tries: She gives the little dog lots of bark To make up for his lack in size.

In advising the young women of Wellesley College to take up farming, it may be that Dr. Laura D. Gill of the Intercollegiate Alumnae Association had in mind the natural aptitude of young ladies for husbanding their resources.

A DOLLAR A WORD.

When Shakespeare wrote his, "Words, words, words," Which, no doubt, he deemed fine, What would he have thought if he could have got Three dollars for the line!

IN THE CORAL CAVE.

Mermother—Daughter, why are you all the while gazing through the skylight when you should be intent on your household duties? Mermother—Well, mother, it is almost impossible for me to avoid looking through the window when I know the ocean swells are going by.

highminded, descended to most fraudulent shifts; and the girl held up as the finest character in the group sits calmly down to aid her friend in inventing a lying list of pretended expenses, in order to procure money from an indulgent father for purposes which he has forbidden. This is not the typical college girl.

Only very young readers will care for the story, which is in no sense a novel, and for such it is not desirable. There seems to have been some attempt to deal with certain grave problems of human existence, but with no ability to apprehend these, much less to handle them; all that one hears is but the tiny scratch of a toy rake above the deep lying spot where mines of human experience lie hidden.

"KILMERY OF THE ORCHARD." By L. M. Montgomery. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Miss Montgomery again takes her readers to Prince Edward Island, which is pleasant, for she knows it well, and there are few more charming settings for the right tale. But the peculiar allurements of the place does not enter largely into the present story, and the people might have lived almost anywhere as well as here. And it is matter of loss that instead of the sweet natural portrayal of girl life and village scenes, which the island has afforded under the writer's pen heretofore, it is now made the field of an attempt at romance and tragedy.

And some friend of keener insight and more dramatic turn suggest the theme of this story? For much might have been made of it and the opportunity is not embraced.

"Bonny Kilmeny gazed up the glen," in the Ettrick Shepherd's vision, she has been a being only to be approached by those of finest powers of imagination, and this Kilmeny, well enough in her way, not being a creature at all fitted to the magic name, suffers greatly in the comparison.

Some beautiful bits of description, some fine touches of youthful manhood in its pure integrity, and the high moral tone inseparable from this author's manner, are the excellences of the book; among the personalities of which Timothy must be duly numbered, a felicitous individual of great dignity of character.

LONDON LITERARY NOTES.

It is always interesting to read the utterances of authors on the subject of the "literary career" and the following is quoted from the report of a speech by the well-known novelist, W. W. Jacobs, dealing with the same subject in humorous fashion:

"It seems to me," said Mr. Jacobs, "that writers of the present day have a fine knack of looking on the bright side of things. If they sell well, they say that the voice of the people is the voice of God. If they don't, they thank Heaven devoutly that their work does not appeal to the common herd. . . . What an author really means by criticism is praise. The most genuine piece of criticism I ever heard of my work was from the wife of a friend of mine. She said it had been very helpful to her. She did not go into details, but she said that she always read three or four pages—i. e., of my book—just before getting into bed."

A biography of much public interest in active preparation is that of Thomas, seventh earl of Elgin. He was a soldier,

SOMEWHAT PUBLIC.

They call him a "private citizen," Do the peoples over seas, And though he holds no office Still all must admit that he's (With his world-wide parading) Through the nations large and small, With speeches and orations) Not so "private" after all.

Although Oscar Hammerstein has given up the production of grand opera, the public will be glad to know that he still contemplates giving some light operas in his usually perfectly grand style.

DOUBLE QUICK.

When in haste to catch your train, you know, The proper thing to do Is to call a cab, and if that's too slow Why then, of course, call two.

If it is true, as reported, that five men in the city of Elgin, Ill., meet day by day and set the price of butter for the whole nation, it must be admitted that their influence, as well as the commodity in which they are interested, is wide-spread.

A HARD FACT.

Yet even carpenters must own, For time cannot outlaw it, That there is such a thing as stone Although they never saw it.

KEY TO LEARNING.

Professor—Am I to understand that you know all the foreign languages except one? Student—Well, yes, something to that effect, for as soon as I learn Greek I shall know them all, I calculate, since they are all Greek to me.

MONEY TALKS.

The tale of the bank And the fate of its gold, When the teller is "missing," Is easily told.

Ladies' Misses' AND Children's Shoes

A NEW DEPARTMENT—EXPERT SHOE FITTERS IN ATTENDANCE

A comprehensive stock of shoes from the best makers in the country, embracing the desirable new styles and those lasts that have become recognized as possessing the full measure of comfort and merit. In all, a collection of shoes only to be duplicated in the exclusive shoe shops.

The Best Quality at Moderate Prices

C. F. Hovey & Co.



WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of Trunk Fibre in all of the standard Trunk colors. Apples and Bands, plain and crossed, Strap Loops, Corners for Suit Cases and Telephones. Prices and samples on application.

Musical Events In Boston

LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

BETHOVEN's first and ninth symphonies constituted the program of the twenty-fourth and last concert of the season by the Boston Symphony orchestra. The singing of the finale of the ninth symphony was in English. The quartet was performed by Mrs. Mary Hisset de Moss, soprano; Miss Margaret Keyes, contralto; Berriek von Norden, tenor, and Frederick Weld, bass. The choruses were sung by the Cecilia society.

Prof. Willy Hess, who has been concertmaster of the orchestra for the past six seasons save one, when he had leave of absence, was greeted with applause by the audience and by his associates in the orchestra and by the members of the chorus when he took his place at the first desk of the first violins. Thus the Symphony men, the Cecilia society and the Saturday subscribers joined in wishing good fortune to Mr. Hess on the eve of his leaving Boston and going to Berlin to take up his old profession of conservatory teacher.

The ninth symphony is not a great undertaking for Mr. Fiedler. He is primarily a conductor of great modern symphonies; and in his catalogue the era of the modern symphony begins with Beethoven's ninth. As he has made his views known through his two years of musical leadership in Boston, the choral symphony is the first in point of time of a succession of works vast in structure or pregnant in idea, or both, which give the modern orchestra full scope for expressing itself. The choral symphony of Beethoven is first in a succession of works of which the Domestic symphony of Strauss is the last. Between these come Berlioz' Fantastic symphony, Schumann's Spring symphony, Brahms' first, Bruckner's seventh and eighth, the Strauss tone poems, d'Indy's second symphony, Elgar's first, and other works which in resign or in content venture beyond conventional symphonic bounds.

When conducting such works Mr. Fiedler finds himself at home. For the performance of such works he drills this orchestra to those contrasts in tone massing, to that balancing of climaxes with climax, to that larger rhythm of orchestral expression which have brought his two seasons of conductorship their praise. When Mr. Fiedler undertakes the ninth symphony after having trained his men to the interpretation of Bruckner's symphony in E major and of Strauss' "Don Quixote" variations, he is not straying out of his routine but is keeping well within it. It is when he performs Beethoven's first symphony, a work requiring for its successful presentation lightness of hand and sensitivity to the smaller rhythm of musical measure and phrase, that he becomes venturesome. It is when a work like this is given at the symphony concerts that a listener's thoughts go back to Mr. Fiedler's predecessors.

NOTES.

The Aborn Opera Company opens its fourth week at the Boston opera house tonight with Gounod's "Faust." A new artist, Miss Blanche Duffield, joins the Boston division of the Aborn Company for the "Faust" performances; she will alternate with Miss Estelle Wentworth in the soprano role of Marguerite. Miss Duffield sang in the Sunday concert at the Metropolitan Opera house under Mr. Dippel's direction last winter, and she has appeared as soloist with Sousa's band. Joseph Sheehan and Alfred D. Shaw will alternate in the tenor role of Faust; H. L. Waterous, bass, will be Mephistopheles at all the performances; Ottley Cranston, baritone, will be Valentine; Miss Louise LeBaron, contralto, will be Siebel. "Faust," conducted by Mr. Fischandler, will be given every evening and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The singing will be in English.

On Monday, May 9, the Aborn Company will produce Balfe's "Bohemian Girl." John Hermann Loud gives the last of his series of 10 free organ recitals at the First Baptist church, Newton Center, tonight, with the assistance of Miss Loula Van Orden, mezzo contralto. Mr. Loud's principal number will be Guilmant's sixth organ sonata in B minor.

SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS

LELAND POWERS SCHOOL
177 Huntington Ave., Boston

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
ABORN ENGLISH OPERA CO.
THIS WEEK—"FAUST"
NEXT WEEK—"BOHEMIAN GIRL"
Wed. Mat. 25 and 50c. Evenings and Sat. Mat. 25, 50, 75c and \$1.00

HOTELS

Merrill Hall and Cottages
EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Will open June 1st—A select summer resort near the water for those who appreciate fine rooms and excellent food. For rates and booklets address BUELL & CROSBY, Proprietors.

What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

"RUSKIN AND HIS CIRCLE." By Ada Earland. With 20 illustrations, including a photograph of Ruskin. London: Hutchinson & Co. Price, \$1.44.

This is an absorbing book, bringing vividly before one the literary and artistic atmosphere in which Ruskin lived. It is impossible to read Miss Earland's book without longing to know more of the interesting people who went to make up Ruskin's circle of friends, and one experiences a great wish to do this by becoming acquainted with their work. The book throughout is written in so bright and attractive a manner that it is hard to put it down, and the headings of the chapters, while they make it easy to at once turn to any portion of his career without looking back to the complete and very excellent index, also lead one to go on reading. The book is light to hold and well printed, and the illustrations are a great addition to one's pleasure in the letter-press. These are mainly portraits—including four of Ruskin and one of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, of Elizabeth Siddal, his wife; Carlyle, Turner, Holman Hunt, Burne-Jones, William Morris, Browning, Whistler, Miss Mitford, Kate Greenaway and Lady Mount-Temple.

All the way through, the book is written with a view to bringing out all that was best and most lovable in those who are mentioned, and though the author says in her preface that "reticence is neither necessary nor wise" in depicting the occurrences of Ruskin's life-history, as she says also his "character does not suffer by a true account of facts so much as by the concealment of them," yet she never for one moment deviates from a fair and charitable statement of these facts and never brings in what is unnecessary to the elucidation of her subject.

It is difficult to quote from these pages as one feels there is so much of interest contained in them, but some extracts arrest the attention, such as these words from the chapter "Of Finish" from the third volume of "Modern Painters":

"It is not the question now whether we like finish or not; our only inquiry here is, what finish means; and I trust the reader is beginning to be satisfied that it does indeed mean nothing but consummate and accumulated truth, and that our old monotonous test must still serve us here as elsewhere, and it will become us to consider seriously why (if indeed it be so) we dislike this kind of finish—dislike an accumulation of truth. For assuredly all authority is against us, and no truly great name can be named in the arts but it is that of one who finished to his utmost."

This trust in the truth of art is shared by the authors for she says elsewhere: "Would the pre-Raphaelite principles have found acceptance if Ruskin had not come to their assistance? Unquestionably yes, for the new truths they had discovered were old eternal

truths, the faithful copying of what they saw in Nature, from Nature and as each saw it."

In the chapter on Carlyle, Miss Earland writes: "Ruskin had been so hedged in by maternal solicitude in his youth that social problems did not trouble him until middle life. It was Carlyle, whose works fired the youth of early Victorian days, who awakened in him a burning zeal for the service of mankind. . . . But if Ruskin learned his first lessons in social economy from Carlyle, he adapted them in his own fashion. He used Carlyle as a spring-board from which to leap. Once in the air he needed no further impetus; the wings of his genius expanded, and the subsequent direction of his flight was self-controlled."

Throughout Ruskin's career one sees his enthusiasm for righting wrongs and beautifying life, and one concurs with Miss Earland's statement: "Many of the schemes we pride ourselves on today as representing the latest effort of modern philosophy were originated by Ruskin. . . . As we pass from one page to another of his political writings and note the fearless way in which Ruskin wrestled with problems, any one of them enough to baffle the ingenuity of statesmen, criticism gives place to admiration."

In the chapter on Commercialism, we find: "No question was too deep for him to attempt a solution, no detail so small that he neglected to touch upon it." This is no doubt the reason of the wonderful diversity of Ruskin's circle of friends, which includes, besides those already mentioned, Charles Eliot Norton, Arnold Toynbee, Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, Dr. John Brown and Coventry Patmore.

One closes the book with a sense of having learnt a good deal and with a determination to become more familiar with the large range of subjects which are so interestingly touched upon.

"EN PROVINCE" is the title of a book recently published which is attracting a great deal of attention among politicians, students of political administration and serious men in France generally.

The writer, Henri Chantavoine, is a distinguished and well-known professor, philosopher and writer who has a recognized place in the French world of philosophy and letters. He is an avowed liberal and idealist and, in some respects, he is not unlike Ruskin in his desire to introduce the thought and temperament of idealism into commercial conditions and, in fact, into every phase of national life. He is an original thinker and investigator, and for many years has studied the administrative side of French government in various parts of the provinces. His book deals mainly with his investigations of official administration in French cities, towns and villages, with the result that he brings forth a serious indictment against the capacity and morals, from an administrative point of

view, of the average French official in the provinces.

This book is very a-propos at the present moment, in the midst of the general agitation, which is going on throughout the country, for the reform of French legal procedure. The writer would rather indicate that the laws themselves are all right, but that great injustice arises from the incompetent, corrupt or unscrupulous manner in which the laws are often administered, and especially from the system of favoritism in the administration of the law, which exists in this particular branch of French official life.

The book is written in a vigorous style and affords an intimate view behind the scenes in official administration. The center figures round which most of the scenes are established are the deputy for the district, the prefect and the sous-prefect. The deputy is the locally elected representative to the Chambre des Deputes, from a particular district, and the prefect and sous-prefect are both government officials and civil servants who are charged with the local government and administration of the respective districts to which they are appointed. Mr. Chantavoine describes in a forcible manner the intrigues carried on by these gentlemen and the resulting effect on country life throughout the whole of France.

The book on its own merits is undoubtedly of great value, but increased importance is given to it by the fact that an interesting preface has been written by the well-known philosopher and writer, Paul Deschanel, formerly president of the Chambre des Deputes, who in his preface practically confirms the vivid picture which Mr. Chantavoine draws of the conditions as he sees them. Mr. Deschanel, however, takes a more optimistic view of the future than does the writer of the book, declaring that in his opinion there are already signs that the resourcefulness and vitality of the French nation will enable them to rise above these depressing conditions.

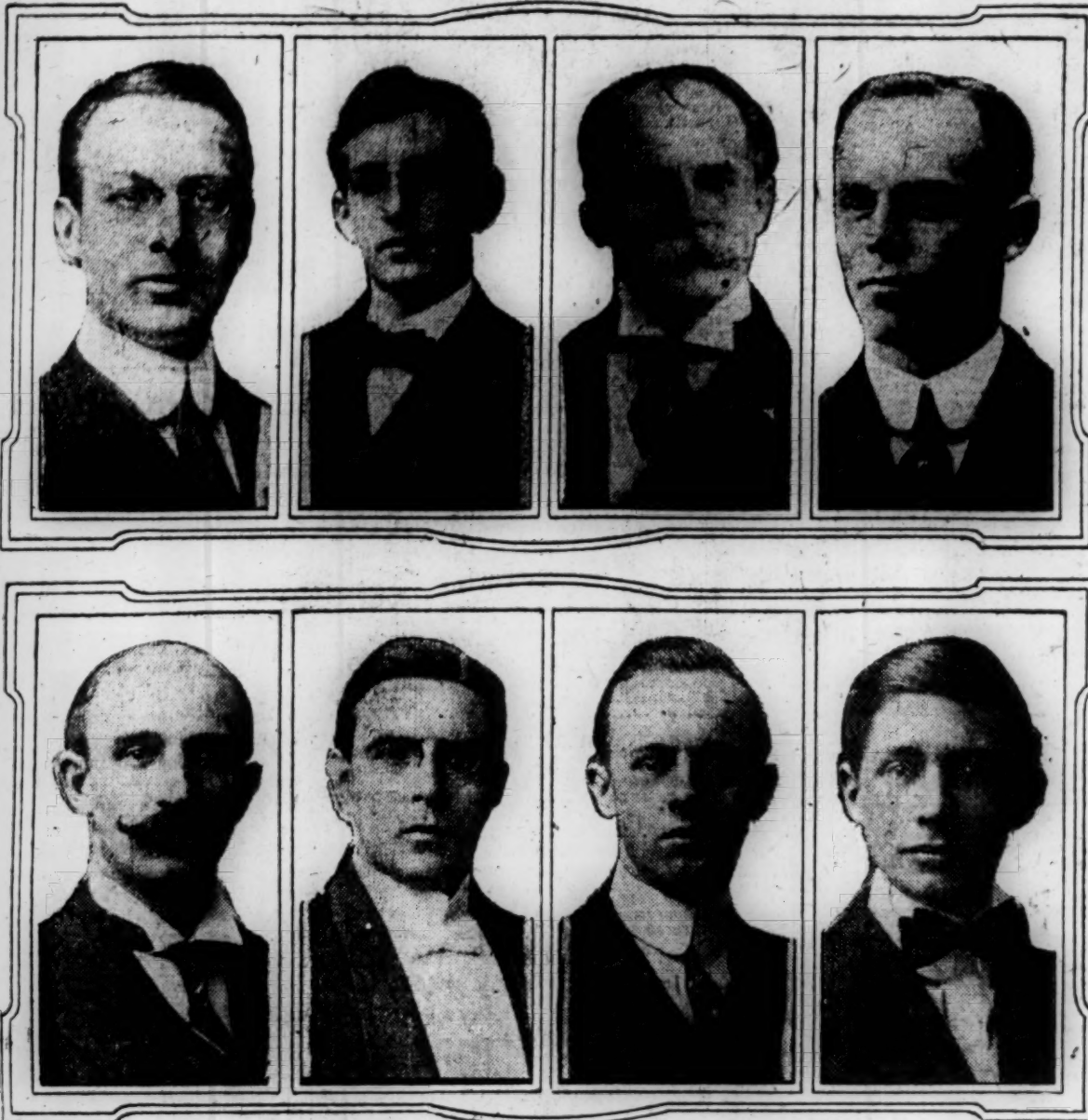
"COMMENCEMENT DATA," a novel, by Virginia Church, Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Dipping into these attractive looking pages one seems to see a breezy story about college girls and their lighter moods and doings, and is moved to pass it along as an innocent trifle. But closer scrutiny reveals the fact that the story is unsound at the core, and unfair to our college girls as well as to the college indicated by sundry descriptions and incidents.

It is not alone that these girls talk and act like boarding pupils of fewer years, but the scale of manners outside their own immediate company—to guests and elders—is several tones below what our American girls as a whole practise, while the scale of morals is unworthy of the name. Leaving out of consideration the one girl, who, notwithstanding her beauty and some high qualities, is presented as a degenerate, some of the others, supposed to be

Sinfonia Ready for National Convention

Tenth meeting to be held at Ithaca, N. Y., this week.



PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE SINFONIA SOCIETY.

From left to right, in upper picture—Charles H. Doersam of Scranton, Pa., supreme governing councilman; Guy E. McLean of Roslindale, Mass., delegate; O. E. Mills, of Boston University, honorary supreme president, and Archie M. Gardner of Boston, supreme treasurer.

From left to right, in lower cut—Hadlow F. Dean of Stockbridge, Mass., delegate; Percy J. Burrell of Boston, supreme president of Alpha chapter; Clifton W. Hadley of Leominster, Mass., delegate, and F. Otis Drayton of Boston, delegate.

THE tenth national convention of Phi Mu Alpha-Sinfonia fraternity will be held May 4, 5, 6 at the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, Ithaca, N. Y. The program in brief is as follows:

Supreme governing council meeting on Tuesday afternoon, May 3. Convention called to order at 2 p. m. May 4, by Supreme President Percy J. Burrell of Boston. Business session, followed by a sight-seeing tour. Wednesday night the annual Sinfonia banquet with speeches by the supreme officers and representatives of each chapter. Thursday morning will be devoted to business. In the afternoon the following open questions will be discussed: 1. "What can Sinfonia do toward the advancement of music in America?" 2. "Sinfonia expansion, when, where and how?" Thursday evening the fraternity will exemplify the

new Sinfonia ritual. Open questions to be discussed Friday will be: "How can Sinfonia prove its loyalty to the alma mater?" "What is the best means of promoting genuine brotherliness and fellowship among men?"

The annual ball on Friday night in Masonic hall will close the convention program.

Alpha chapter of Boston, where the society was started, proposes to send the following delegation to the Ithaca convention: Guy E. McLean, F. Otis Drayton, Clifton W. Hadley and Harlow F. Dean, alternates; Charles H. Doersam, supreme governing councilman; Archibald Gardner, supreme treasurer; Ossian E. Mills, honorary supreme president; Percy J. Burrell, national supreme president, and Carl Peirce, an alumni member of the Conservatory faculty. Henry E. Meyer is chairman of the local Ithaca convention committee which has provided

various forms of entertainment for the delegates.

The chapters of the organization are Alpha, New England Conservatory of Music, Boston; Beta, Combs Broad Street Conservatory of Music, Philadelphia; Gamma, Detroit Conservatory of Music, Detroit, Mich.; Delta, Ithaca Conservatory of Music, Ithaca, N. Y.; Epsilon, University School of Music, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Zeta, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Eta, Cincinnati College of Music, Cincinnati, O.; Theta, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

The supreme officers are: Grand supreme president (honorary), Ossian E. Mills, Alpha. Officers for 1909-10, supreme president, Percy Jewett Burrell, Alpha; supreme vice-president, Frederick V. Bruns, Theta; supreme secretary, Harold S. Williams, Zeta; supreme treasurer, A. M. Gardner, Alpha; historian, Harry D. Kaiser, Beta.

commerce court; that the commission shall have no authority over steamship lines; and that the commission may establish a through route by rail and water when a satisfactory route of that character does not exist. The committee has also accepted several changes relating to court procedure.

Big fights on the "long and short-haul" agreement between railroads as to rates and the control, by the commission of the issue of stocks and bonds by the railroads, still confront the Senate and House. When they are ended, there will be two half-passed railroad bills differing radically in important parts and the legislative art of coaxing, promising and threatening will be tested to the limit in the effort to get a compromise.

While the time of the finish is in doubt the prevailing guesses are that the House will reach a final vote in about a week and the Senate in about two weeks. Then will come the conference and the House insurgents have already reached an agreement to fight the conference report, with the aid of Democrats, if the "physical valuation" and other amendments are dropped. In the Senate there are signs of ultimate support for the bill among certain Democrats. It is believed the big final battle will be in the House.

Today's Navy Orders

The following navy orders were posted today at the Charlestown navy yard: Cmdr. C. A. Carr, to duty as inspector of machinery, navy yard, New York; Cmdr. D. C. Redgrave, retired, from duty as inspector of machinery, navy yard, New York, to home; Lieut. Cmdr. J. Halligan, Jr., G. L. Smith and Lieut. R. P. McCullough and G. O. Carter, commissioned; Lieut. R. R. Adams, from the battleship Minnesota and wait orders; Asst. Surg. J. O. Downey, to duty, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

The following orders, called from the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet at Wonsung, China, were also posted: Lieut. B. K. Johnson, to the cruiser Cleveland; Ensigns R. T. Keiran and G. W. Kenyon to the Cleveland; Ensign H. J. Abbott to the gunboat Helena; Asst. Surg. H. W. B. Turner to duty naval hospital, Yokohama.

REOPEN COALING STATION. BUSHIRE—Owing to the illicit traffic in arms, which every endeavor is being made to suppress, the British coaling station at Gaidis, on Kishm island, is being reopened.

HARVARD PRESIDENT OUTLINES POLICY IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University in his first annual report to the board of overseers, made public today, favors a more general participation in athletics by the students, coupled with a higher regard for the rewards of scholarship. He explains the modified elective system that will go into effect next autumn, declares his belief that pupils may be prepared younger for college and tells of a plan for "popular education" which may soon be put in effect in the vicinity of Boston.

The report says in part: "In the affairs of the college the most significant movement during the year was that looking toward a modification of the elective system.

"The object to be attained was twofold: First, to require every student to make a choice of electives that will secure a systematic education, based on the principle of knowing a little of everything and something well; second, to make the student plan his college curriculum seriously, and plan it as a whole.

"There is good reason to suppose that boys could be prepared for college younger than they are, and that it would be an advantage for them to come younger. A greater degree of supervision and friendly advice is one of the advantages that will come with the institution of a freshman dormitory.

"To build a series of dormitories with dining halls for this purpose would be expensive, and an effort is now being made to raise the money required."

Regarding "popular education" in Boston, the report says: "If all the universities and colleges in the vicinity of Boston would combine on a common plan to provide systematic popular education, the aggregate amount of instruction offered might be very large without overburdening any one of them. Since the time covered by this report a conference looking to that end has held several meetings, and is preparing plans for systematic cooperation of a most useful kind."

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

BLOUSE COAT FOR MISSES.

To Be Worn With or Without a Belt. Such a simple coat as this one is always needed during the spring and summer. It can be worn with or without a belt and it is equally well adapted to the separate wrap and to the costume. Pongee makes this one and the collar and cuffs are of messaline, but separate coats of satin are greatly in vogue and this model makes an excellent one for that material. Also coats of bright colored serge will be worn for separate wraps at all summer resorts and this coat made from bright red, green or blue serge with lining and trimming of foulard would be exceedingly chic as well as practical. If liked, plain sleeves cut either to the wrists or in three-quarter length can be substituted for the full ones.

The quantity of material required for the 16-year size is 5½ yards 27, 3¾ yards 44 or 3 yards 52 inches wide with ¾ yard 21 for collar and cuffs.

The pattern, No. 6648, may be had in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, and can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price (10c). Address 132 East Twenty-third street; New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SOME TRIED RECIPES.

NOVEL BAKED VEAL.

After preparing a piece of veal for roasting, with the stuffing in place, lay over the top thin slices of bacon and let them hang down over the sides. Also, place a sufficient number of like slices on the bottom of the baking pan on which to place the veal. Make in the usual way and the meat will have a delicious flavor that is quite distinctive.

BREAKFAST MUFFINS.

Mix and sift twice 2 cups flour, 4 level teaspoons baking powder, 2 tablespoons sugar and ½ teaspoon salt. Beat an egg thoroughly, add 1 cup milk and stir gradually into the dry ingredients. Beat in 2 tablespoons melted butter and bake in buttered iron gem pans which have been previously heated. Bake about 25 minutes. These muffins are quite good.

RABBIT MADE WITH CORNSTARCH.

This rabbit is said to be a never-failing success even for the amateur. Chop ½ pound of good sharp cheese into small bits. Place in a cold pan with a tablespoon of butter and 1 cup of milk in which 2 level teaspoons of cornstarch have been dissolved. Stir over the fire until thoroughly melted and blended. Season with paprika and salt if needed and when ready to serve add a well-beaten egg. Serve on zephyr crackers or thin toast. A little Worcestershire sauce makes an agreeable flavoring for the rabbit.

ORANGE MARMALADE.

Select six sour oranges with smooth skins which will weigh three pounds; cut into halves, then into quarters and slice them very thin; to each pound of fruit add three pints of water and let them stand over night. In the morning boil until soft, which will take about an hour; measure, and to each pint add ¼ pounds of sugar; boil for ¼ hour and add the juice of three lemons about half an hour before it is done. Turn into glasses and when cold it will form a firm jelly. The proportion of sugar called for may seem too large, but if given a trial will be found most satisfactory.

factory to those who desire marmalade of firm consistency.

RHUBARB SAUCE.

If possible select rhubarb with bright red skin; wash, but do not peel, and cut with a sharp knife into inch lengths; place in a double boiler, add 1 cup of sugar for each pint of fruit, cover and steam until tender. Rhubarb contains such a large percentage of water that no additional water is needed. Do not stir it nor cook too much. To be perfect each piece should remain whole and be quite transparent and if part or all of the rhubarb was red, the sauce will be as good to look at as it is to eat when prepared in this manner.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

The Colonial Trust Company pertinently asks, "Considering the low cost and the security of a box in a modern safe deposit vault, is it not extremely unwise to keep securities, insurance policies, savings bank books, deeds and other valuables in your house or in an office safe?" In the safe deposit departments of the Old Colony Trust Company at Court street and Temple place renters of boxes will find every device adopted to provide safety and promote convenience.

H. P. Hood's Sons desire to assure their customers that the reports in the press of April 26 do not relate to Hood's milk, which is produced and handled at every point under sanitary requirements.

The W. B. Clarke Company, 26 Tremont street, Boston, is sending out catalogues of interesting books on nature, including works on animals, birds, insects, flowers, trees, gardening, farming, outdoor essays, etc. These books are of a highly educational character and W. B. Clarke will be pleased to send a copy of the catalogue to any one wishing it.

Buying feather pillows is like buying a "pig in a poke"—one has to rely on the word of the seller as to the quality of material used. Morris & Butler, 97 Summer street, Boston, guarantee their goods. They buy all their feathers in bulk, have them thoroughly inspected and steam dressed. The pillows are guaranteed absolutely and lastingly odorless.

The reason why Peters' chocolate has become so popular is because it is the richest and most nourishing kind that is made. Only the purest and best cocoa sugar and fresh milk, containing all its cream, are used in its manufacture. While not too sweet it has the unique quality of satisfying one's "sweet tooth." Lamont, Corliss & Co., 78 Hudson street, New York, are the sole agents.

If you would like to obtain two or three children's coats for the price of one pay a visit to the store of R. M. Stearns & Co. This firm recently took advantage of an unusual opportunity and bought the whole stock of one of the best makers of children's coats at a very low price and is now offering them to its customers at a corresponding reduction. All the coats have been made within a few weeks, and are just such styles and qualities as the firm buys in its regular trade.

Should you be in the neighborhood of Brockton, Mass., be sure and visit the W. L. Douglas shoe-making factory, which is the largest in the world under one roof. After thoroughly examining the system of manufacturing and inspecting the materials used you will leave convinced that the claim of superiority made by W. L. Douglas is well established in fact. In the W. L. Douglas Boston stores you will find an extensive stock of shoes of excellent style and of guaranteed quality at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8.

What Other Editors Are Saying

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN'S retirement from the operatic field has given the press an opening for conjecture as to the effect the change will have on the opera business in New York and elsewhere. The following brief editorial references on the situation are presented today:

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—Impressario Oscar Hammerstein of New York has had enough of grand opera and announces his withdrawal from that field. Why should that particular form of public entertainment be so immensely expensive in this country? It is not so in Europe.

NEW YORK TIMES—Undoubtedly it is better to have opera on a "paying basis" and there is no reason why the Metropolitan opera house, with its vast resources, should not be managed next season with a degree of liberality and catholicity of taste which will atone to the multitude of opera-goers for the absence of Mr. Hammerstein.

NEW YORK PRESS—The public-spirited citizens who support the Metropolitan and the New theater will now be relieved of a burden heavier than they deserved to carry, and the result will be beneficial to the cause in which they have enlisted their time and funds.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT—Mr. Hammerstein was a salient personality—the first that opera in America has known since the days of Colonel Mapleson. He touched the average American imagination with his daring, his courage, his candor, his humor and his good fortune.

NEW YORK WORLD—It is in some respects unfortunate that the Metropolitan management has not provided for the acquisition of Mr. Hammerstein's ser-

vices along with his artists and effects. With the genius that developed the Manhattan directing the Metropolitan and aided by its great resources there would be no question about the future of opera in New York.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL—It must be admitted that the competition which Mr. Hammerstein's enterprise furnished has done much to raise the standard of opera in this country. He set an example which the older house was forced to follow.

PITTSBURG SUN—Oscar Hammerstein is going to quit after having spent a fortune in proving that grand opera on the scale demanded in America cannot be made to meet expenses. In so doing he has been instrumental in giving this country such an operatic feast as no country in the world ever had before. He has brought some great artists to this country; he has produced works never before heard on this side; for a time he had given the public the benefit that goes with competition, whether in grand opera or in the grocery business. For these things the country owes Oscar Hammerstein a bigger debt than it is ever likely to acknowledge.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—While this city owes much to Impresario Hammerstein for having, through competition, forced a production of grand opera here worthy of the name, nevertheless, his "war" with the Metropolitan interests resulted in too much grand opera.

MALDEN FIRE REAPPOINTMENT. It is understood that Mayor George H. Hall of Malden will renominate Fire Commissioner Thomas W. Hough for reappointment at the next session of the aldermen. Mr. Hough was twice rejected by the aldermen.

C. L. BURRILL, President.
J. ROTTENBERG, Vice-President.

W. E. MORELAND, Treasurer.
W. H. PRATT, Secretary.

CAPITAL \$200,000
SURPLUS \$25,000



80 Washington and 50 Friend Streets, Boston

A new and independent institution conducted upon old-time banking methods to meet modern demands.

Established to accommodate the business men and residents north of State street who may have large or small accounts.

Interest at the rate of 2% allowed on monthly balances of \$300 or over.
Special rates on time deposits.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS MAY 2

Praise Winthrop Yacht Club Players

Show presented by amateurs proves a great success.



(Photo by Place.)

MRS. IRMA C. JENSEN.

Who took part in performance of the Winthrop Yacht Club show.

THE play presented by the members of the Winthrop Yacht Club, the final performance of which was held Saturday night at the clubhouse, proved successful from every point of view and those who took part, and those who assisted in the management, are being warmly congratulated.

Comedy parts were taken by Howard Wheeler and Mrs. Horace S. Ripley. The members of the chorus were Miss Eleanor G. Flinn, Miss Edith C. Bacon, Miss Lila M. Jenkins, Miss Beula L. Garrett, Miss Myra J. Douglas, Mrs. Dorothy D. Ross, Mrs. Ella D. Leighton, Mrs. Helen M. Stone, Mrs. Irma C. Jensen, Mrs. Letitia W. Stewart, Mrs. Ethel M. Garrett and Messrs. D. Birney Stokes, Fred L. Fletcher, Fred G. Smith, Fred D. Mason, Lindsay W. Churchill, David M. Waseley, Harold D. Bennett and Ronald Ridgeway.

Others who took part were Helen Christopher, Alma Christopher, Barbara Johnson and Muriel James, taking the parts of "Dutch Kiddles"; Miss Gladys Cuthbertson, Miss Bacon and Miss Stella Killam.

PRIZE FOR STUDENT PLAY IS OFFERED BY THEATER MANAGER

John Craig, the Boston actor, now manager of the Castle Square Theater Company, has presented to Harvard University an annual prize of \$500 for the best play written by a Harvard or Radcliffe student. The dramas will be judged solely on their merits as fitted for actual dramatic production.

The judges for 1910 will be Mr. Craig, H. B. Stanton and Prof. G. P. Baker of Harvard, to whose instruction in play-writing Harvard interest in this direction is largely due.

Both regular and special students in Harvard and Radcliffe may compete, and also graduates up to the first of November next following their separation from college. The successful author receives \$250 and the other \$250 is to be used by the Harvard library for the purchase of books on the history of the English stage.

Mr. Craig agrees to produce the winning play at the Castle Square theater for at least one week during the regular season, within a year of acceptance.

QUIETER FOURTH IN BROCKTON. BROCKTON, Mass. — The committee from the Brockton Woman's Club appointed to bring about a quieter Fourth of July celebration plans to bring the matter before the Commercial Club, Board of Trade, Fletcher Webster post, G. A. R.; Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R.; Capt. R. B. Grover camp, S. of V., and the Economic Club.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Judge Robert O. Harris of the superior court believes that the Old Colony district should be brought forward as a summer resort. He says that it has the ponds and lakes and the seacoast and there is no reason why it should not be the banner summer resort of the eastern states.

BOSTON PER CAPITA DEBT IS LARGEST OF ANY CITY OF STATE

The latest book entitled "Statistics of Cities," issued by the department of commerce and labor of the United States shows that Boston leads in this state as regards indebtedness, and the matter of per capita indebtedness. Cambridge is second in both respects but the margin between the two is very large.

This book covers up to Jan. 1, 1908. Of necessity it could not be of later date, because of the tremendous amount of work involved. The following table of indebtedness in bulk and per capita is of interest.

Total indebtedness:

Boston	\$105,000,000
Cambridge	10,700,000
Worcester	8,700,000
Fall River	6,000,000
New Bedford	5,900,000
Lynn	5,000,000
Lowell	4,400,000

Per capita:

Boston	\$172.52
Cambridge	107.59
New Bedford	74.75
Worcester	63.91
Brockton	64.21
Lynn	62.92
Holyoke	57.71
Fall River	57.27
Lowell	46.28

In the matter of revenues from liquor licenses, the per capita was as follows:

Lawrence	\$1.93
Lynn	\$1.18
Boston	1.87
Springfield	1.18
Fall River	1.42
New Bedford	1.00
Lowell	1.41
Holyoke	1.20
Worcester	1.24

The report on poll taxes for Massachusetts shows that 20 cities in Massachusetts collected \$693,082 or 55.4 per cent of the total.

Stock Market Closes Irregular After Another Slump

STOCKS REACH NEW LOW LEVEL FOR THE YEAR

Industrials Under Particular Pressure and Both New York and Boston Securities Decline Sharply.

U. S. STEEL HEAVY

Further heavy liquidation in the New York market today sent prices downward again, and a new low level was established for the year. The bears were quite active and it is presumed that many accounts weakly margined were wiped out and many stop loss orders executed. There was no news to inspire the selling, but the talk was pessimistic as it always is in a downward movement, just as it is optimistic when prices are advancing. The average of 16 leading New York stocks is now about 4 points above the lowest of 1909 and 4 points below the highest of last year.

Many explanations have been offered to account for the big decline securities have had during the past weeks, but none seems to be conclusive or satisfactory. That the big interests do not support the market is evident, but it is asserted that they have been quietly buying at the lower level and it is contended that an upturn is likely to take place at any time. For that matter, however, a recovery has been expected to take place every day for some time past, but further than occasional fitful rallies occasioned principally by shorts covering the market has continued to sag until today it reached the lowest level for the year.

The industrials were under considerable pressure during the first part of today's session. United States Steel opened off 1/2 at 79 1/2, improved to 80 and reacted to 78 1/2 before again partially recovered. American Car & Foundry opened off 1/2 at 57 1/2, improved fractionally and then sold off over two points. Amalgamated Copper opened off 1/4 at 66 1/2 and sold down over 65 before fractionally recovering.

Reading was very heavy. It opened off 1/2 at 150 1/2, improved fractionally and sold off to under 155. Union Pacific at 178 was off 1/2 at the opening. It sold down to 177 1/2, advanced to 178 1/2, and reacted to 176 before midday.

There was considerable selling of the local stocks. Indiana opened off 1/4 at 18 and slumped to 16 1/2. North Butte was off 1/2 at the opening at 32 1/2, and reacted off 1/2 during the forenoon. Lake Copper at 51 was off 1/2 at the opening. It recovered the loss and then sold off under 51. Miami opened at 20 1/2, advanced to 21 1/2, and then sold off well under the opening figure. Copper Range opened unchanged at 66 and sold down to 64 1/2 during the early part of the session.

Stocks continued their downward course during the afternoon with little interruption. Norfolk & Western which opened off 1/2 at 100 dropped under 99. St. Paul fell off from 137 to 134 1/2 at the beginning of the last hour. Northern Pacific declined 2 points to 126. Copper was selling around 64. The local market rallied from the lowest but stocks generally were heavy in both New York and Boston.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR SPRING CO.

PITTSBURGH—Notice is given that application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on May 10 by George Westinghouse, Herbert T. Herr and Walter D. Uptegraff for a charter of an intended corporation to be called the Westinghouse Air Spring Company, the character and object of which will be the "manufacturing and selling all kinds of springs, engines, machines, apparatus, accessories, appliances, parts, fixtures, and supplies for all kinds of vehicles, and all other articles of a kindred or cognate nature and all kinds of vehicles."

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT.

BERLIN—The weekly Bank of Germany statement shows a decrease in cash in hand of 95,171,000 marks.

ORDERS LOCOMOTIVES.

The Boston & Maine has ordered from the American Locomotive Company four 20-wheel oil-fuel locomotives.

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Cloudy, probably showers late tonight and Tuesday; light to moderate east winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain tonight and Tuesday; moderate east winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

At 8 a. m. 54; 12 noon 56; 5 p. m. 56 1/2; Average temperature yesterday, 50 1-2.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 50; New Orleans 60; Nantucket 48; St. Paul 58; New York 58; Chicago 48; Washington 54; St. Louis 58; Atlanta 68; Birmingham 68; Savannah 68; Jacksonville 68; Kansas City 60; San Francisco 50; Portland, Ore. 50.

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.

Rise 5:38; Moon rises 1:50 a. m.; Sun sets 6:45; High water.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Allis-Chalmers	10	10	10	10
Allis-Chalmers pf.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Amalgamated	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am. Ag. Chemical	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am. Can	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Can pf.	71	71	71	71
Am. Car & Found.	57 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Am. C. & P. pf.	115	115	115	115
Am. Cotton Oil	59	61	59	61
Am. E. & L. pf.	40	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Am. Ice	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Am. Lined Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am. Lined Oil pf.	33	33	32	32 1/2
Am. Locomotive	47	47	46	46 1/2
Am. Mail	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am. Mail pf.	36	36	36	36
Am. N. E. pf.	75	75	75	75
Am. S. & R. pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am. Steel (n.)	59	59	56 1/2	57 1/2
Am. Sugar	120 1/2	120 1/2	120	120
Am. Tel. & Tel.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am. Woolen	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Woolen pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Atchafalaya	107 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	102	102	102	102
At Coast Line	122	122	120	121
Baltimore & Ohio	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107
Balt. & Ohio pf.	91	91	91	91
Bethlehem Steel	28	28	28	28
Can. Pac. pf.	182 1/2	182 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
Central Leather	40 1/2	41 1/2	39	40
Central Leather pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Cent. of N. J.	275	275	275	275
Chesapeake & Ohio	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
C. C. & St. L.	80	80	80	80
Chi. & Gt. W. (n.)	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Chi. & Gt. W. pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Col. Fuel & Iron	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Col. Southern	57 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	57 1/2
Col. Southern 2d pf.	76	76	76	76
Consol. Gas	132 1/2	132 1/2	130 1/2	132 1/2
Corn Products	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Del. & Hudson	167 1/2	167 1/2	167	167
Del. & Hudson pf.	565	565	560	560
Den. & Rio Grande	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Den. & R. G. pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Duluth S. & A. pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Duluth S. & A. pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Erie	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	44	44	43	43
Erie 2d pf.	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
General Electric	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Gen. Elec. pf.	131 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2
Gt. Nor. Ore. pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	61	61
Illinois Central	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Int. Harvester	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Interboro Met.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Interboro Met. pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Int. Marine pf.	17	17	17	17
Lake Erie & West.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Int. Pump	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Iowa Central	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Kansas City So.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Kan. City So. pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Kansas & Texas	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Laclede Gas	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Long Island	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Louis & Nash	145	145	142 1/2	143
Mackay Coal	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Minn. & St. Louis	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
M. S. P. & S. M. pf.	145	145	145	145
M. S. P. & S. M. pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Nat. Lead	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Nat. Lead pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
N. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake	74	74	74	74
N. Y. Central	119 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Norfolk & Western	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Northern Pacific	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Northern Pacific pf.	128 1/2	128 1/2	126 1/2	127 1/2
Ontario & Western	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pacific Mail	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pacific T. & T.	34	34	34	34
Pennsylvania	131 1/2	131 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Pitt. C. & S. L.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Pressed Steel	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pressed Steel pf.	99	99	99	99
Pullman	162	162	162	162
Quicksilver Min.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Quicksilver Min. pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Railway St. Paul	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Reading	156 1/2	156 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2
Reading 1st pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Reading 2d pf.	98	98	98	98
Republic Steel	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Republic Steel pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Rock Island	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Southern Pacific	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Southern Railway	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Southern Ry. pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
St. L. & F. 2d pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
St. L. Southwestern	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
St. L. Southwestern pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
St. Paul	137 1/2	137 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2
St. Paul pf.	158	158	156 1/2	157 1/2
Tennessee Copper	26	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
Texas Pacific	31 1/2	31 1/2	30	30
Third Avenue	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Toledo, St. L. & W.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Toledo, St. L. & W. pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Un. Dry Goods	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Union Pacific	178 1/2	178 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un. Ry. Inv. Co.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Un. Ry. Inv. Co. pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
U. S. Realty & L.	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
U. S. Rubber	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
U. S. Steel	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Utah Copper	42	42	40 1/2	41 1/2
Val-Car Chemical	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Walsh	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Walsh pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Western Maryland	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Western Union	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Westinghouse	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Wisconsin Central	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2

PER CENT RESERVE OF NATIONAL BANKS SHOWS A DECREASE

Heavy Liquidation and Mine Speculation Largely Responsible for the Big Expansion in Loans and Discounts.

THE GOLD EXPORTS

NEW YORK—Considering that bank loans and discounts increased \$408,082, 325 and deposits increased \$353,038,636 and that cash only decreased \$43,661,421 between April 28, 1909, and March 29, 1910, it is not surprising that large decreases are shown in per cent reserve of banks during that period.

The decreases, however, are exceedingly large in some cases. Savannah reports a decrease of 4.69 per cent. Numerous other reserve cities show as big declines, among them being St. Joseph, Mo., which on April 28, 1909, had a reserve of 25.55 per cent, while on March 29, 1910, it was only 20.32 per cent. Seattle, Wash., reports a decrease of 4.82 per cent and Salt Lake City of 4.17 per cent.

Of the three central reserve cities, New York is the only one that reports an increase over April 28, 1909. During the year this city had a decrease in deposits of \$137,211,807. Chicago's decrease in per cent reserve for the year amounted to 2.81 per cent and St. Louis to 3.08 per cent.

While there is some improvement in some of the reports of March 29 compared with previous call Jan. 31, the figures, nevertheless, show large expansion of loans, especially in western cities. Seattle reports the largest decrease in this period, at 7.81 per cent.

While gold exports have undoubtedly played an important part in condition of reserves, inflation of loans has caused in most cases the poor showing of the banks. At the time of the last call, loans had expanded enormously throughout the country. Since then conditions have really become worse, as the increase of over \$200,000,000 in the item shows. Land and mine speculation are the causes given for this expansion, but it remains to be seen whether the banks can continue to increase their loans at the rate that has been going on.

Following is the list of more important reserve cities and states, giving percentage of reserve for national banks for March 29, 1910, compared with Jan. 31, 1910, and April 28, 1909:

	1910.	1910.	1909.
New York city	23.37	24.12	26.85
Chicago	23.37	24.12	26.85
St. Louis	22.36	24.05	25.44
Other reserve cities:			
Boston	24.30	25.81	27.06
Brooklyn	24.30	25.81	27.06
Philadelphia	24.30	25.81	27.06
Pittsburgh	24.30	25.81	27.06
Baltimore	24.30	25.81	27.06
Savannah	24.30	25.81	27.06
New Orleans	24.30	25.81	27.06
San Antonio	24.30	25.81	27.06
Cincinnati	24.30	25.81	27.06
Cleveland	24.30	25.81	27.06
Indianapolis	24.30	25.81	27.06
Minneapolis	24.30	25.81	27.06
Denver	24.30	25.81	27.06
Seattle	24.30	25.81	27.06
Spokane	24.30	25.81	27.06
San Francisco	24.30	25.81	27.06
States:			
Maine	16.34	16.23	16.92
New Hampshire	17.20	17.30	17.93
Vermont	15.90	16.03	16.39
Massachusetts	16.56	16.45	16.90
Rhode Island	16.83	16.75	17.25
Connecticut	17.57	17.21	18.14
New York	23.37	24.12	26.85
New Jersey	16.94	16.90	17.40
Pennsylvania	17.09	16.90	17.40

Latest Market Reports Produce Quotations Shipping

GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTED FROM ORES BY AMALGAMATION

Numerous Tests Must Be Made in Laboratory in Selecting a Process Best Adapted to Ore in Hand—Preliminaries Are Very Expensive but Save Money.

Mercury (quicksilver) has the affinity of absorbing native gold and silver from the finely ground ore, forming with them an amalgam. Besides gold and silver the base metals are to a certain degree also soluble in quicksilver and can be contained in the same amalgam. These base metals are copper, lead, zinc, tin, antimony, bismuth and arsenic, being very undesirable elements in so-called rebellious ores.

Gold apparently always occurs as free gold in nature, but when found in rebellious ores the gold particles may be so small and mechanically so thoroughly admixed with the undesirable rebellious elements as to cause considerable loss and trouble during extraction of the gold by amalgamation.

Mercury is sold in iron flasks containing about 75 pounds of the metal. As mercury can be used over and over again in amalgamation the loss is very slight unless caused by base metals.

In selecting an amalgamation process best adapted to the ore on hand one must make several tests in the laboratory, and after deciding on the best method available one had better have a large sample of several tons run through a sampling works to verify laboratory work. The preliminary test may cost several hundred dollars, but the outlay is saved later on in the selection of metallurgical works and may prevent the selection and installation of the wrong machinery, which is costly and may cause long delays.

Mercury should be free from base metals. A little gold or silver in the mercury would be advantageous, as pure mercury does not amalgamate readily. "Sick mercury" is that which does not readily amalgamate with gold or silver, on account of a thin film of some substance which coats the small particles of quicksilver and prevents their reuniting or catching on to the apron plates or amalgamated copper plates. These small mercury balls may become even pasty. This is the greatest loss in amalgamation, and is caused by base metals or their compound.

Should the ore contain soluble salts of copper, zinc, tin, arsenic, antimony, bismuth and lead, it is usually unfit for amalgamation, in stamp batteries or pan-amalgamation.

Sulphides which are easily decomposed are another source of trouble as they form a sulphide of mercury which is very undesirable.

Sodium amalgam will help prevent "sickening" of mercury or a little added to a lot of "sick mercury" will remove the outside coating on quicksilver and will leave the mercury clean.

Should the mercury flower or break up into innumerable small globules with an oxide or air film, preventing its reuniting, and thus floating away on the water, this can be partially prevented by pressing the water and pulp through mercury troughs or wells.

Gold losses may be caused by float gold, viz.: small particles of float covered by air coating (or film); pyritic film or rusty gold; greasy gold, covered by a film of soapstone or talcose material and telluride of gold.

Only a small percentage of the pyritic gold can be saved by amalgamation, say 40 per cent of the total value. In such a case cyaniding will be advisable in conjunction with amalgamation, or a chlorination or bromination process combined with amalgamation.

Amalgamation by "arrastra" is a good method to use, although slow, yet with rich free gold ores it is frequently employed in Mexico, Central and South America. It is on the plan of a Chilean mill, by dragging heavy stones over the pit bottom, thus polishing the gold particles and making a free amalgamation easy. Although arrastras are mostly driven by mule power, water or steam may be used giving quicker and larger returns.

An arrastra is a circular pit 2 to 6 feet deep and 10 to 25 feet in diameter; the bottom is well paved and sides are either of stone or boards. Joists must be well closed to prevent loss of mercury.

Foot of vertical spindle rests on a raised stone, cap is attached to a wooden frame thus allowing a circular motion to said spindle. Through this spindle above the level of top of arrastra, at right angles to each other; at one end of one of these arms which is extended beyond the sides of arrastra, a mule is hitched as motive power; to all four arms large stones are suspended by chains. These stones weigh about 800 to 2000 pounds and are used as grinders, the front end of each stone is raised so as to assure a grinding process instead of plowing through ore.

Any salts of the base metals are not reduced as there is no metal in contact with them to form a reducing agent, thus they remain in solution and do not "sicken" the mercury, although considerable amalgam may be "flowered." By subsequent washing and settling a large portion of this may be saved.

After charging the arrastra with the necessary quantity of ore, approximately double the amount of water may be required. Mercury is then added to the amalgam will not contain more than 20 per cent of the gold, or gold and silver. Quicksilver for amalgam is usually alloyed with some silver to prevent its seepage into cracks of stone bottom or wooden sides of arrastra. Every day from one half to one pound of mercury is added.

Cleanups are made up every week, month, or three or four times a year, depending on richness of ore. It is washed with the addition of mercury, then strained. This amalgam is heated in a retort and mercury saved by distillation to be used over again.

SHIPPING NEWS

Laden with 2500 tons of general cargo, including shipments of bleaching powder, wool, cotton, hides, machinery, etc., the Warren liner Sackem, Captain Murdoch, reached port today from Liverpool. The steamer leaves Saturday on the return trip with a big cargo.

Returning to this port after an absence of several months from the Boston service, the Cunard steamship Saxonia, Captain Pentecost, will resume her regular sailings between Liverpool and Boston May 10.

The third floating zoo to come to this port is due here Tuesday on the Leyland line steamship Georgian from Manchester and Liverpool. The arrivals are for New York from Africa and Borneo.

Battleships Missouri, New Jersey and the repair ship Panther arrived at the navy yard Sunday from Hampton roads. They are all attached to the Atlantic squadron and were ordered here for repairs and to prepare for the summer cruise.

Eleven men of the crew of the Gloucester fishing schooner Niagara arrived here Sunday from Nova Scotia on the D. A. R. steamer Boston, after a narrow escape in the wreck of their vessel off Canso Wednesday. The men had only time to get the dories overboard and jump into them when the schooner went down.

Owing to the scarcity of bait T wharf is receiving very little fish, today being one of the quietest Mondays of the year. Today's arrivals include the Little Fannie with 13,000 pounds, Valentina 13,000, Mattie Brundage 14,000, Spray 58,000, Josephine de Costa 18,000, Walter P. Goulash 18,000, Thalia 45,000, Water Witch 10,000, Philomena 5,000, Emily Conney 14,000, Helen B. Thomas 17,500, Priscilla 12,000.

T wharf dealers prices Monday per hundredweight: Haddock \$3.25@4.50; large cod \$4.50@5.25; small cod \$4.25@4.75; pollock \$2.25@2.75.

The Red Star liner Menominee from Antwerp brought 24 cabin passengers for that port, and a large general cargo, which is being taken out at Hoosac docks.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrivals.

Str Esparta (Br), Glenn, Port Limon, C R, April 24, fruit and passengers to United Fruit Co.
Sch John S Presson, Ramon, Mount Desert, Me.
Sch Klondyke (Br), Williger, Maitland, N S, 115,000 feet spruce and hemlock boards and scantling, for Stetson, Cutler & Co.
Str Sackem (Br) Murdoch, Liverpool, mdse to Warren & Co.

HAY, GRAIN AND FLOUR

J. Walter Sanborn & Co. of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The market for hay is showing a little more interest. The large arrivals of Canada hay earlier in the month are being absorbed, and as new receipts are rather small stocks are thus diminishing steadily.

The bulk of the supply now here is in small bales and of the medium and poorer grades, and therefore sells slowly, while on the other hand large bales and also the higher grades of the small baled hay meets more ready sale.

With moderate supplies at shipping points and continued light receipts here not much change from above conditions is anticipated.

We quote nice No. 1 large \$23@25.50; regular No. 1 \$22.50@23; No. 2 \$21@22; No. 3 \$19@20; long rye straw \$15.50@16.

J. E. Soper Company of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The bearish sentiment which has prevailed for a long time in Chicago against corn is changing somewhat, after a decline in the May option of about 15 cents during the past four months.

It is our opinion that all the corn now in Chicago is needed there as a speculative asset. In other words, it has all been sold in the pit several times over, and as the owners of it are probably the large elevator interests, who have it sold now for July delivery, we believe that cash prices will now be regulated more by the offerings from the country than by the size of the stocks in Chicago.

Receipts in Chicago are running very light—less than 100 cars per day for several days—and it is fair to presume that they will not increase much for some time.

We note a better demand for corn for immediate use. Good natural corn is scarce. Nearly everything offered is skin dried. In buying natural corn be sure and get that which is fresh shelled. Winter shelled corn is poor stuff.

The margin between cornmeal and hominy chop has narrowed. We cannot understand why the feeders do not use more hominy at this season of the year, especially at the discount under cornmeal, and the better protein analysis. It is safer for both the dealer and consumer to handle on account of being kiln dried. Gluten feed ought to sell freely at its present slight premium over cornmeal and its big discount under cottonseed meal and linseed meal. The latter went off \$2.50 per ton and is now selling at \$35 for the old process.

Tug Watuppa, Hammond, Portland, towed bgs Hanto, do and Tamaqua, Portsmouth for Elizabeth.

Str Menominee (Br) Anfinson, Antwerp, 45 second class passengers to Red Star Line.

Str Nicholas Cuneo (Nor) Jansen, Sama, Cuba, 18,775 bunches bananas, for W W & C R Noyes.

Str Admiral Farragut, Jensen, Port Morant, Jam., 30,715 bunches bananas, 303 bags coconuts, 10 boxes lime juice, for United Fruit Co.

Str City of Augusta, Howlett, Savannah, mdse and passengers to L. Wildes, Str Nantucket, Dizer, Baltimore and Newport News, mdse and passengers to C H Maynard.

Tug Gwalia, Morse, Newport News, towed bgs Cassie and Hattie, 1994 and 2267 tons coal, respectively.

Tug Valley Forge, Sablich, Philadelphia, towed bgs Ephraim (for Portland), Beechwood, (for Lynn) and Cacoosing.

Tug Ariel, Kemp, Lynn, Mass.
Tug Pallas, Ford, Lynn, Mass.
Sch John S. Beacham, supposed Rockland, Me.

Sunday—U S battleships New Jersey, Missouri, U S repair ship Panther, Hampton Roads; U S cutter Gresham, from cruise; strs Columbia (Br), Yarmouth, N S; Gov Cobb, St John, N B; Ontario, Norfolk; Indian, Philadelphia; H M Whitney, New York; Ransom B Fuller, Portland; City of Rockland, Bath; Belfast, Bangor; City of Gloucester, Gloucester; Cape Ann, Gloucester; tug F C Hersey, Lynn; sch Orozimbo (Br), St John, N B.

Sailed.
Strs Everett, Baltimore; Governor Cobb, Portland, Eastport and St John, N B; tugs Catawissa, towing barge Molino, Portsmouth, N H; Plymouth, Port Johnson, towing bgs C R R of N J 6 and 15; Valley Forge, towing bgs Ephraim, Portland; Ariel, and Pallas, towing bgs Emeline for Lynn, Saturday; Neponset, towing lighter for Sandwich; sch Daniel Bailey, New York, Sunday—Str Transportation, Baltimore; tug Boxer, Providence; sch Nathaniel T Palmer, Norfolk.

Cleared.
Strs Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N S by J F Masters; City of Augusta, Howlett, Savannah, by L. Wildes; Ontario, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News, by Q H Maynard; City of Rockland, Colby, Bath, by J S Carder; Governor Cobb, Allan, Portland, by same; Ransom B Fuller, Strout, do, by same; Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, by Calvin Austin.

Notes.
The schr Orozimbo, which arrived Sunday from St. John, N B, brought 110, 374 feet of lumber, 36,619 do spruce scantling, for Stetson, Cutler & Co.

The United Fruit Company's steamer Farragut, Captain Jensen, brought the following saloon passengers today: Wm.

iam E. Patterson, Miss Hilda Cluney, Miss Agnes Splatt, Wm. Loughby Myers, James Loll, Mrs. Alice Smart, Miss F. Bickford and H. B. Hughes.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Sunday—Strs Tamagack, London; Korrana, Calcutta; Manchester Port, Rosario; Felix, Cartagena; Altai, Inagua; Asia, Sagua; Venus, Manzanillo; Trinidad, Bermuda; Carmania, Liverpool; Caledonia, Glasgow; Batavia, Palermo; schr Percy Birdsall, Fernandina.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Strs Luisiana, Genoa and Naples; San Juan, Guanaco, etc; Hudson, Bordeaux and Corunna; Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Boulogne; Arabic, Liverpool and Queenstown; Ancon, Colon; Eddie, Cienfuegos; Prins der Nederland, from Amsterdam via Paramaribo and Hayti; Massilia, Mediterranean ports; Antilles, New Orleans; Amelia, Port Antonio; Lyras, Texas City; Hamburg, Genoa and Naples; Camaguey, Cienfuegos; sch Goodwin Stoddard, Miller, Jacksonville.

MARINE NOTES.

NEW YORK—The North German Lloyd freight steamer Rowland, 4000 tons, from Galveston to Bremen, with cotton and grain, went ashore in heavy fog off Carrruck, Virginia, today. She is reported to be lying easily in the mud. Wrecking tugs have been sent to the scene. She carried no passengers.

FINANCING OF ST. PAUL ROAD

Total Amount of General Mortgage Bonds Now Authorized Is One Hundred and Fifty Millions.

NEW YORK—Previous to the sale in 1909 of \$25,000,000 debentures of St. Paul, which has just decided to issue \$25,000,000 convertible bonds, quite a considerable number of years had elapsed since the road had issued bonds, its requirements having been met by sales of stock. With the exception of the \$25,000,000 Chicago & Pacific, western division, due 1921, all outstanding bonds aside from general mortgage of 1889 were underlying liens of comparatively small amounts ranging from \$7,000,000 down to \$800,000.

General mortgage bonds are outstanding to amount of \$59,530,000, \$50,580,000 of which are 4s, denominated series A, and \$8,950,000 are 3½s known as series B. Total amount of general mortgage bonds authorized is \$150,000,000, balance of unissued bonds being reserved for refunding of underlying high interest bearing bonds maturing for the next 10 years, and for extensions and improvements.

Altogether there are close to \$53,000,000 underlying bonds to be refunded, leaving a difference of less than \$50,000,000 available for improvement purposes; \$28,000,000 4 per cent debentures were issued of authorized \$50,000,000, so that there remains approximately half still available for sale.

After sale of the \$25,000,000 old general mortgage 4s late in 1909 for refunding purposes, it was thought likely that the company's next financing would be done through means of \$100,000,000 of Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound bonds held in the treasury of St. Paul.

Puget Sound bears 4 per cent and are a first mortgage on St. Paul Pacific coast extension and were turned over to St. Paul in entirety for advances made for construction and extension.

But conditions in the investment market are not favorable for the sale of such mortgage securities. Financing by convertible debentures would be in line with operations of Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio and others.

St. Paul's credit would be the factor in investment standing of such an issue, while the call on St. Paul stock, which is now paying 7 per cent, would give them a speculative value, a feature apparently sought by many people just now.

PLANS FOR THE ELEVATED MERGER

NEW YORK—The syndicate organized by Henry A. Blair for accomplishing the merger of the Chicago elevated railroads has been headed by the National City Bank and N. W. Harris & Co. Although definite offers have not yet been made and the whole proposal awaits the examination of the properties it is said to be the intention of the syndicate to offer inducements in the way of cash for the outstanding bonds and stocks or to give in exchange the securities of the new company on this basis:

Share for share of Northwestern preferred, Metropolitan preferred, and South Western common and Metropolitan common, and Oak Park stock, making the total capital stock of the new company much less than the present aggregate, \$45,000,000 at par.

If the plan is not declared operative depositors will be allowed to withdraw their securities without penalty.

ADVANCE IN NEWSPRINT.

NEW YORK—John Norris before the American Publishers Association stated that within five weeks newspaper paper for transient needs has advanced \$9 a ton. Publishers are bearing the burden of industrial warfare, he said. They spend approximately \$50,000,000 a year for paper.

BOSTON STOCK LISTING.

The governing committee of the Boston stock exchange has listed 151,928 shares of common stock and 40,000 of preferred stock of the Abnarez gold fields of Costa Rica, par \$25.

Produce Markets

Arrivals.

Strs Sackem from Liverpool and Menominee from Antwerp.
Ser Adm Farragut from Pt Antonio with 3715 stems bananas, 303 bgs coconuts, 10 pch lime juice for United Fruit Company.

Str Nicholas Cuneo from Sama with 12,775 stems bananas for W. W. & C. R. Noyes.

Str Nicholas from Norfolk with 322 bgs peanuts, 2 bbls potatoes, 52 bgs oranges, 250 erts berries, 131 erts cabbage, 17 bgs grape fruit, 48 baks peas, 6 erts tomatoes, 22 erts beets, 25 bbls parsley.

Str H M Whitney from New York with 118 bgs lemons, 250 bgs coconuts, 25 bgs dates, 324 bgs macaroni.

Str Esparta from Pt Limon with bananas for United Fruit Company.

The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 30 erts peas, 200 bgs peanuts.

Boston Receipts.

Apples 247 bbls, cranberries 9 bbls, strawberries 8305 erts, Florida oranges 52 bxs, Cal. oranges 2916 bxs, lemons 128 bxs, bananas 43,480 stems, coconuts 553 bgs, pineapples 50 erts, raisins 1050 bds, dates 25 bxs, peanuts 322 bgs, potatoes 30,201 bu, onions 3534 bushels.

The apple shipments from Boston during the week ending April 30 were 135 barrels to Liverpool.

NEW YORK—The str Batavia, with 30,200 bxs Palermo lemons, has arrived.

PROVISIONS

Chicago Market.

July wheat \$1.02½, July pork \$21.45, July laid \$12.15; hog roots 28,000, prices \$9.10@9.45. Cattle market steady to 10c lower, roots 25,000, beefs \$5.05@5.45, cows and hfs \$2.75@3.70, Tex str \$4.70 @6.15, strks and fdrs \$3.80@6.70, Westn cattle \$4.90@6.75.

Local Poultry Receipts.

Today 851 pkgs; last year 607 pkgs.

Boston Prices.

Flour—To ship from the mills, spring patents \$5.50@6.10, clears \$4.40@4.80, winter patents \$5.50@5.85, straights \$5.25@5.50, clears \$4.85@5.5, Kansas patents in jute \$5.10@5.80, rye flour \$4.05 @4.55, graham \$4.20@4.55.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 71½c, steamer yellow 71c, No. 3 yellow 70½c, to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 71½c, No. 3 yellow 69@69½c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 32½c, No. 2 30c, No. 3 49½c, rejected white 45½c@48; to ship from the West, 40 to 42-lb. clipped white 51@51½c, 48 to 40-lb. 49@49½c, 36 to 38-lb. 48½@49c, barley mixtures 46@48.

Grainmeal and oatmeal—Cornmeal, ordinary \$1.33@1.35, 100-lb. bag, kiln-dried, \$1.38@1.40, granulated \$3.50@3.65 bbl, bolted \$3.50@3.60, oatmeal, rolled \$4.70 @4.95, cut and ground \$5.20@5.40.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, lake and rail, spring bran \$23@23.50, winter bran \$24.50@25 fall, spring bran \$23.25 @23.75, winter bran \$25@25.50, middlings \$23.25@27.50, mixed feeds \$24.50@27, red dog \$29, cottonseed meal \$31.50, gluten feed \$28.35, hominy \$25, stock feed \$26.

Hay and straw—Hay, western choice \$25, No. 1 \$24@24.50, No. 2 \$21.50@22, No. 3 \$18.50@19.50; straw, rye \$13.50 @16, oat \$9.50@10.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts.

Today, 1644 lbs 80,944 lbs butter, 248 bxs local cheese, 15,736 cs eggs; 1909, 2291 lbs 212 bxs 119,880 lbs butter, 68 bxs local cheese, 240 bxs export cheese, 11,722 cs eggs.

Saturday, 1910, 1588 lbs 24 bxs, 102,064 lbs butter, 178 bxs local cheese, 13,830 cs eggs; 1909, 803 lbs 270 bxs 51,000 lbs butter, 318 bxs local cheese, 8294 cs eggs.

New York Market by Wire.
Butter mkt steady, western cry spec 30@30½, western cry ex 29½.

Cheese state factory full cream fancy old 17@17½, new 13½@13¾.

Egg mkt barely steady, storage ex lat 22½, first 22@22½, regular fresh lts northerly 21@21½, southerly 20@21.

New York Receipts.

Today, 5075 pkgs butter, 391 bxs cheese, 20,831 cs eggs; 1909, 5609 pkgs butter, 750 bxs cheese, 21,107 cs eggs.

Saturday, 1910, 6186 pkgs butter, 1825 bxs cheese, 20,204 cs eggs; 1909, 4776 pkgs butter, 1387 bxs cheese, 20,202 cs eggs.

New York Exports.

Week ending April 30, 1910, 103 pkgs butter, 363 bxs cheese; 1909, 392 pkgs butter, 1713 bxs cheese.

Year ending April 30, 1910, 21,468 pkgs butter, 48,256 bxs cheese; 1909, 50,476 pkgs butter, 20,177 bxs cheese.

Other Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market April 30 firm at 19½c.
CANTON, N. Y.—Butter April 30 29c; cheese 12½c.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Cheese large and small sold here April 30 for 12½c.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter market April 30 steady, extra 28½c, No. 1 Pkt stk 21c, receipts 9122. Egg market steady, prime firsts 20½, firsts 19½, ordinary firsts 18½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market opened steady two points lower to two points higher; May, \$14.78@14.70; July, \$14.64@14.65; August, \$14.00@14.01; September, \$13.05; October, \$12.65@12.66; December, \$12.48@12.49; January, \$12.44@12.45; March, \$12.45@12.48.

LIVERPOOL.—Spot cotton, demand

fair; prices steady. American middling uplands 7.94. Sales 8000. Receipts 11,000, 10,700 American. Futures opened quiet and steady.

NEW INSTITUTION WAS MUCH NEEDED

CHICAGO—In discussing the organization of the Public Securities Company, which has just been formed with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000 to do a business outside of that of regular banking institution, Homer W. Metcay said: "The necessity for an investment banking institution in Chicago with a large capital to conduct a security underwriting and a wholesale bond business throughout the middle West has been long recognized by bankers and business men. Because Chicago's rich men have amassed their fortunes in commercial or manufacturing lines, no private banking firm composed of men of large capital has been established in Chicago."

"We have determined to take the initiative in this work, for the same useful field occupied by private banking houses of the East can be filled equally well through corporate organization. The Public Securities Company has been organized by a coterie of business men ex-

SMALLER ORDERS FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—April orders for freight cars from the equipment companies are falling considerably below the total for March, in fact, 50 per cent. The number reported as actually placed, including gondolas, flat, tank, refrigerator cars etc., has totalled about 8000 this month as compared with some 16,000 in March.

As stated a few days ago, there has been a decided lull in orders for locomotives during April. However, they were large, over 500 being reported, as compared with about 400 in March.

The locomotive companies, however, have a very large amount of business on their books which will carry them through the summer months, and so have the car-building companies.

Meantime the equipment officials closely watch the news of the crops on which new business will in a large measure depend.

COPPER EXPORTS DURING MARCH

Exports of copper during March were 39,022,812 pounds; government figure, against 40,585,767 reported by the Copper Producers Association. A year ago the government placed March shipments at 50,364,879 pounds, the producers 39,191,043 pounds. The value of last month's exports was \$5,246,837, against \$6,666,267.

There was imported in March 20,178,292 pounds, valued at \$2,533,140, against imports during March, 1909, of 19,782,286 pounds valued at \$2,548,313.

ROAD PLANS BIG IMPROVEMENTS

TORONTO—The Canadian Northern Railway Company had under contemplation an expenditure of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 in Montreal in the near future in connection with the establishment of suitable passenger terminals in that city.

It is also intended to have a fleet of at least three fast steel freight boats to connect with the ships of the Atlantic service on their arrival at Montreal, which will considerably reduce the time to Great Lake points.

TONOPAH SHIPMENTS.

TONOPAH, Nev.—The shipments from the mines of Tonopah for the week ended April 21 aggregated 7099 tons of an estimated value of \$177,475.

A

Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following new dealers. They will send them to this office.

BOSTON.
Herman Dadeau, 54 Atlantic ave.
Harvey Brown, 128 W. Broadway
A. F. Holt, 675 Shawmut ave.
H. Harvey, 128 Columbus ave.
J. Kendrick, 172 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 36 Charles st.
Jennie Mayfield, 104 Elliot st.
Chas. A. Gels & Co., 1751 Washington
P. E. Richardson, 68 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 77 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON.
H. J. Buwell, 1042 Saratoga st.
C. Hawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonald, 104 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 270 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON.
Howard Friesen, 104 Dorchester st.
A. J. Kneary, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

ALLSTON.
J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st.
AMENSBURY.
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER.
O. P. Chase
ARLINGTON.
Arlington News Company, 114 Bridge st.

ATTLEBORO.
L. H. Cooper
AYER.
Sherwin & Co.

BEVERLY.
H. E. Perry, 388 Washington st.
BRIGHTON.
W. D. Palmer, 238 Washington st.

BROOKLINE.
George C. Holmes, 65 Main st.
L. M. Thompson, 114 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE.
Ames Bros., Harvard square.
P. L. Duenke, 305 Massachusetts ave.

CHILMARK.
George B. Lord
CHILMARK.
Jas. Blanford, 100 W. Main st.
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS.
Danvers News Agency
EAST CAMBRIDGE.
D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

FAIRHAVEN.
James W. Hunsell, 2074 Main ave.
CHARLESTOWN.
A. A. Wilcox, 100 W. Main st.

DORCHESTER.
H. H. Hunt, 1499 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

EVERETT.
J. M. French, 43 Broadway.
H. B. MacDonald, 144 Broadway.

FALL RIVER.
J. W. Mills, 144 Broadway.
FAULKNER.
L. M. Harcourt

FRANKLIN.
Lewis O. West, Broad st.
FOREST HILLS.
C. G. Ochs, 80 W. Main st.

GLOUCESTER.
Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Main st.
HAVERHILL.
William E. Hild, 144 Washington sq.

HUDSON.
Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 23 Main st.
JAMAICA PLAIN.
Barrett & Duggan, 100 South st.

LAWRENCE.
James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.
LYNN.
C. C. Prince & Son, 104 Merrimac st.

MALDEN.
N. B. Reed, 32 Market square.
W. W. Newhall, 100 W. Main st.

MEDFORD.
L. W. Russell, 100 W. Main st.
H. W. Sherburne (B. & M. R.)

MANCHESTER.
L. W. Floyd
MEDFORD.
W. M. More, 44 Washington st.

MEDFORD.
Frank H. Peck, 134 Riverside ave.
MEDFORD.
Frank H. Gilman, 334 Riverside ave.

MELROSE.
N. E. Wither, 100 W. Main st.
MELROSE.
George L. Lawrence

MILFORD.
C. E. Cushing
MILFORD.
G. L. Briggs, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
G. L. Briggs, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.
MILFORD.
F. W. Davis, 100 W. Main st.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COOK wanted who can do housework for private family. Apply to Mrs. MARY W. EUSTIS, 100 W. Main st., Boston.

COOK wanted with experience and references. Apply 136 St. Botolph st., Boston.

CUTTER and FITTER wanted on shirt waist skirts. 192 Dartmouth st., suite 8, Boston.

DESIGNER wanted, able to do fine lettering, work to be done at home. Send samples to DESAID STUDIOS, 387 Washington st., Boston.

DRESSMAKING—First class dressmaker, competent to take charge of shop. 159A Tremont st., Boston.

ERRAND GIRL wanted; must be quick and willing. Call 192 Dartmouth st., suite 8, Boston.

EXPERIENCED HANDS wanted on dressmaking. MADAME ALBERT, 410 Boylston st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, Boston and vicinity. \$3.50-\$5.00 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 129 Washington st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK WOMAN desired in family of 2 adults and 2 children; must be neat housekeeper and good plain cook; all modern conveniences; \$5 a week and two weeks paid vacation each year; good home and treatment. Apply by letter to Mrs. E. O. TEAGUE, Farmington, N. H.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL or woman, for permanent position and high salary. Apply to Mrs. E. O. TEAGUE, Farmington, N. H.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in family of 3; neat, willing and a good cook; one willing to be a permanent position. Mrs. G. A. ROTHUSS, 4 Zamora st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in family of 3; plain cooking. Apply to Mrs. JOHN SUTHERLAND, 24 Gardner st., Allston, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted for small lodging house. Mrs. ANNIE MOULTON, 76 Chestnut st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted who likes children. In small family. Mrs. E. O. TEAGUE, Farmington, N. H.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; no laundry. H. B. PRESCOTT, 590 Tremont st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in family of three; no cooking; please write, stating wages. Mrs. D. F. MACNEILL, 102 Howard st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL or woman, wanted, not over 45, \$5 per week; permanent position. Mrs. M. B. CLAFF, 100 W. Main st., Boston.

GIRL wanted to do housework; easy place. Mrs. E. T. WHITNEY, 10 Shipton st., Dorchester, Mass. Phone 470-1100.

GIRL wanted to be a lunch and bakery; Protestant; good reference required. Call between 9 and 11 a. m. H. E. MILDARD, 707 W. Main st., Boston.

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and assist with children; no washing or ironing. Address stating wages expected. Mrs. E. C. HATCH, Easton, Mass.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL wanted to take baby out after school hours. Mrs. S. E. ROSENFIELD, 11 Winslow rd., Brookline.

HOUSEWORK GIRLS for Boston and vicinity. \$2.50-\$5.00 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 129 Washington st., Boston.

KITCHEN FIREMAN wanted at once for small hotel; \$20 month. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston.

KITCHEN GIRL wanted who can wash and iron. Apply 136 St. Botolph st., Boston.

LAUNDRY HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT wanted in Dorchester part of time, in return for board. C. M. R. P. O. Box 1723, Boston.

MACHINE OPERATORS and finishers, experienced, wanted. Call BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston.

MAID wanted for general housework in family of 3 adults; must be neat and capable good wages; references required. Mrs. E. C. HATCH, Easton, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER desired, school girl, to take out child 2 1/2 years old a couple of hours every afternoon. Mrs. S. E. ROSENFIELD, 11 Winslow rd., Brookline.

MOTHER'S HELPER desired to assist with care of 3 children; references required. Mrs. ROBERT K. JAMES, 970 Beacon st., Boston.

NEAT and general maid (experienced) wanted for private family. Call BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston.

MAN of ability for position of trust to manage business; good salary and advancement. 1242 Monitor Office.

MASON (all round), Arlington Heights, under conditions. Call SKILLED DEPT. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MECHANICS wanted, machinists, toolmakers, draftsmen, die-sinkers, drop forgers, boring and mill and radial drill hands, lathe and millwright machine operators, millwrights, planers, shapers, etc. Apply MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, 420 Butler Exchange, Providence, R. I.

OPERATOR wanted to work on saw planer and jointer, woodworking factory; steady position; state age, experience and references. Box 12, Brattleboro, Vt.

ORDER CLERK desired to deliver orders and care for horses; single man preferred. E. R. BURNS, 533 Shirley st., Winthrop.

PAINTER wanted to do work in exchange for dentistry. DR. JACKSON, 664 Tremont st., Boston.

PAINTERS (house, ship and carriage), Boston and vicinity. Call SKILLED DEPT. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAINTER wanted to exchange work for dentistry. H. B. PRESCOTT, 590 Tremont st., Boston.

PIPEFITTERS wanted; steady work for first class men. LITTLE, SOMERS & HYATT CO., 67 East Main st., Meriden, Conn.

PRINTERS (freedom, pressmen, compositors), Boston and vicinity. Call SKILLED DEPT. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted at once; smart and capable; \$12 week. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston.

SHIPPER, fully acquainted with steam and hot water supplies; only one of long experience and best of references for ability and honesty required. Address B 544, Monitor Office.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COOK wanted who can do housework for private family. Apply to Mrs. MARY W. EUSTIS, 100 W. Main st., Boston.

COOK wanted with experience and references. Apply 136 St. Botolph st., Boston.

CUTTER and FITTER wanted on shirt waist skirts. 192 Dartmouth st., suite 8, Boston.

DESIGNER wanted, able to do fine lettering, work to be done at home. Send samples to DESAID STUDIOS, 387 Washington st., Boston.

DRESSMAKING—First class dressmaker, competent to take charge of shop. 159A Tremont st., Boston.

ERRAND GIRL wanted; must be quick and willing. Call 192 Dartmouth st., suite 8, Boston.

EXPERIENCED HANDS wanted on dressmaking. MADAME ALBERT, 410 Boylston st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, Boston and vicinity. \$3.50-\$5.00 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 129 Washington st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK WOMAN desired in family of 2 adults and 2 children; must be neat housekeeper and good plain cook; all modern conveniences; \$5 a week and two weeks paid vacation each year; good home and treatment. Apply by letter to Mrs. E. O. TEAGUE, Farmington, N. H.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL or woman, for permanent position and high salary. Apply to Mrs. E. O. TEAGUE, Farmington, N. H.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in family of 3; neat, willing and a good cook; one willing to be a permanent position. Mrs. G. A. ROTHUSS, 4 Zamora st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in family of 3; plain cooking. Apply to Mrs. JOHN SUTHERLAND, 24 Gardner st., Allston, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted for small lodging house. Mrs. ANNIE MOULTON, 76 Chestnut st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted who likes children. In small family. Mrs. E. O. TEAGUE, Farmington, N. H.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL or woman, wanted, not over 45, \$5 per week; permanent position. Mrs. M. B. CLAFF, 100 W. Main st., Boston.

GIRL wanted to do housework; easy place. Mrs. E. T. WHITNEY, 10 Shipton st., Dorchester, Mass. Phone 470-1100.

GIRL wanted to be a lunch and bakery; Protestant; good reference required. Call between 9 and 11 a. m. H. E. MILDARD, 707 W. Main st., Boston.

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and assist with children; no washing or ironing. Address stating wages expected. Mrs. E. C. HATCH, Easton, Mass.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL wanted to take baby out after school hours. Mrs. S. E. ROSENFIELD, 11 Winslow rd., Brookline.

HOUSEWORK GIRLS for Boston and vicinity. \$2.50-\$5.00 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 129 Washington st., Boston.

KITCHEN FIREMAN wanted at once for small hotel; \$20 month. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston.

KITCHEN GIRL wanted who can wash and iron. Apply 136 St. Botolph st., Boston.

LAUNDRY HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT wanted in Dorchester part of time, in return for board. C. M. R. P. O. Box 1723, Boston.

MACHINE OPERATORS and finishers, experienced, wanted. Call BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston.

MAID wanted for general housework in family of 3 adults; must be neat and capable good wages; references required. Mrs. E. C. HATCH, Easton, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER desired, school girl, to take out child 2 1/2 years old a couple of hours every afternoon. Mrs. S. E. ROSENFIELD, 11 Winslow rd., Brookline.

MOTHER'S HELPER desired to assist with care of 3 children; references required. Mrs. ROBERT K. JAMES, 970 Beacon st., Boston.

NEAT and general maid (experienced) wanted for private family. Call BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston.

MAN of ability for position of trust to manage business; good salary and advancement. 1242 Monitor Office.

MASON (all round), Arlington Heights, under conditions. Call SKILLED DEPT. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MECHANICS wanted, machinists, toolmakers, draftsmen, die-sinkers, drop forgers, boring and mill and radial drill hands, lathe and millwright machine operators, millwrights, planers, shapers, etc. Apply MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, 420 Butler Exchange, Providence, R. I.

OPERATOR wanted to work on saw planer and jointer, woodworking factory; steady position; state age, experience and references. Box 12, Brattleboro, Vt.

ORDER CLERK desired to deliver orders and care for horses; single man preferred. E. R. BURNS, 533 Shirley st., Winthrop.

PAINTER wanted to do work in exchange for dentistry. DR. JACKSON, 664 Tremont st., Boston.

PAINTERS (house, ship and carriage), Boston and vicinity. Call SKILLED DEPT. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAINTER wanted to exchange work for dentistry. H. B. PRESCOTT, 590 Tremont st., Boston.

PIPEFITTERS wanted; steady work for first class men. LITTLE, SOMERS & HYATT CO., 67 East Main st., Meriden, Conn.

PRINTERS (freedom, pressmen, compositors), Boston and vicinity. Call SKILLED DEPT. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted at once; smart and capable; \$12 week. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston.

SHIPPER, fully acquainted with steam and hot water supplies; only one of long experience and best of references for ability and honesty required. Address B 544, Monitor Office.

SHIPPER, fully acquainted with steam and hot water supplies; only one of long experience and best of references for ability and honesty required. Address B 544, Monitor Office.

SHIPPER, fully acquainted with steam and hot water supplies; only one of long experience and best of references for ability and honesty required. Address B 544, Monitor Office.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in small family; experienced; call or phone between 11 and 1 o'clock; phone 3400 Audubon. Mrs. L. M. BAKER, 548 West 147th st., New York.

COOK wanted with experience and references. Apply 136 St. Botolph st., Boston.

CUTTER and FITTER wanted on shirt waist skirts. 192 Dartmouth st., suite 8, Boston.

DESIGNER wanted, able to do fine lettering, work to be done at home. Send samples to DESAID STUDIOS, 387 Washington st., Boston.

DRESSMAKING—First class dressmaker, competent to take charge of shop. 159A Tremont st., Boston.

ERRAND GIRL wanted; must be quick and willing. Call 192 Dartmouth st., suite 8, Boston.

EXPERIENCED HANDS wanted on dressmaking. MADAME ALBERT, 410 Boylston st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRLS, Boston and vicinity. \$3.50-\$5.00 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 129 Washington st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK WOMAN desired in family of 2 adults and 2 children; must be neat housekeeper and good plain cook; all modern conveniences; \$5 a week and two weeks paid vacation each year; good home and treatment. Apply by letter to Mrs. E. O. TEAGUE, Farmington, N. H.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL or woman, for permanent position and high salary. Apply to Mrs. E. O. TEAGUE, Farmington, N. H.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in family of 3; neat, willing and a good cook; one willing to be a permanent position. Mrs. G. A. ROTHUSS, 4 Zamora st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in family of 3; plain cooking. Apply to Mrs. JOHN SUTHERLAND, 24 Gardner st., Allston, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted for small lodging house. Mrs. ANNIE MOULTON, 76 Chestnut st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted who likes children. In small family. Mrs. E. O. TEAGUE, Farmington, N. H.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL or woman, wanted, not over 45, \$5 per week; permanent position. Mrs. M. B. CLAFF, 100 W. Main st., Boston.

GIRL wanted to do housework; easy place. Mrs. E. T. WHITNEY, 10 Shipton st., Dorchester, Mass. Phone 470-1100.

GIRL wanted to be a lunch and bakery; Protestant; good reference required. Call between 9 and 11 a. m. H. E. MILDARD, 707 W. Main st., Boston.

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and assist with children; no washing or ironing. Address stating wages expected. Mrs. E. C. HATCH, Easton, Mass.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL wanted to take baby out after school hours. Mrs. S. E. ROSENFIELD, 11 Winslow rd., Brookline.

HOUSEWORK GIRLS for Boston and vicinity. \$2.50-\$5.00 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 129 Washington st., Boston.

KITCHEN FIREMAN wanted at once for small hotel; \$20 month. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston.

KITCHEN GIRL wanted who can wash and iron. Apply 136 St. Botolph st., Boston.

LAUNDRY HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT wanted in Dorchester part of time, in return for board. C. M. R. P. O. Box 1723, Boston.

MACHINE OPERATORS and finishers, experienced, wanted. Call BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston.

MAID wanted for general housework in family of 3 adults; must be neat and capable good wages; references required. Mrs. E. C. HATCH, Easton, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER desired, school girl, to take out child 2 1/2 years old a couple of hours every afternoon. Mrs. S. E. ROSENFIELD, 11 Winslow rd., Brookline.

MOTHER'S HELPER desired to assist with care of 3 children; references required. Mrs. ROBERT K. JAMES, 970 Beacon st., Boston.

NEAT and general maid (experienced) wanted for private family. Call BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Boston.

MAN of ability for position of trust to manage business; good salary and advancement. 1242 Monitor Office.

MASON (all round), Arlington Heights, under conditions. Call SKILLED DEPT. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

[illegible]

Those
Seeking
Employment
Please
Take Notice

THE HOME FORUM

The Way Into the Kingdom

ATTAINMENT of the kingdom of God is and has been the chief object of all religious endeavor. Throughout history mankind has affirmed the existence of a Supreme Being or intelligence in whose kingdom or presence were to be found joy and bliss surpassing human comprehension. How to get there has been a matter of the widest variance of opinion, but that man's proper place is with his God has been the common conviction of all who have believed in the existence of God.

And so we find the Founder of Christianity discoursing repeatedly on the subject of the kingdom of God. The record of his teaching with regard to this is perhaps more explicit than in any other respect. He evidently considered it very important that his followers apprehend not only the nature of the kingdom of God but the proper method of attaining thereto. A series of remarkably clear and pointed parables is devoted to the development of the right apprehension of the kingdom of God, and his direct references to the subject are among the priceless gems of his recorded utterances.

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God," and all these things shall be added unto you." "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." "If I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, then the kingdom of God is come unto you." "The kingdom of heaven is at hand." "Behold the kingdom of God is within you."

Thus we have it on highest Christian authority that the realization of the kingdom of God, or heaven, is the object of all right achievement; that it is not a place; that its attainment is by process spiritual or mental, not material; that it is at hand, within rather than without, and that those who understand the truth about it are expected to give expression to this understanding for the benefit of their fellows. It was evidently the purpose of the Master to disabuse his hearers of the idea that the kingdom of God was to be looked for only in another place and at another time. He did not attempt to relegate it to a next world or a future life, but on the contrary urged that it be sought then and there.

The teaching of Christian Science is consistent with that of Jesus on this important subject. It is, that God being

infinite, omnipresent Mind, the kingdom of God is to be sought and found in the divine Mind. Manifestly, the kingdom of that Mind consists in the rule or reign of good thoughts—thoughts of truth and love, of purity and peace, of health and strength. Into that kingdom it would be impossible to conceive of the entrance of any thought of evil or sin or imperfection. Malice and hate could find no lodgment there, neither selfishness nor sensuality. Note the condition: Except a man be born again—born of water (purity) and of the Spirit (Mind)—he cannot enter the kingdom of God. What a mistake to suppose that to be thus "born again" one must first go through the experience called death—must submit to evil in order to attain to good. When Paul declared, "I die daily," he attested the putting off, one by one, of the evil beliefs of the carnal mind, and as each wrong thought yielded to a right one, he found himself being, as it were, born daily by the renewing of his mind.

Christian Science is a restatement of the fundamentals of primitive and practical Christianity. Its mission is to clear away the accumulated theoretical rubbish of the centuries and reveal Christianity in its pristine purity and simplicity. The religion taught and demonstrated by Jesus and his early followers offered immediate and tangible results in the healing of sickness and the overcoming of sin. It did not ask any man to take anything for granted about the kingdom of God, but pointed out how he might enter therein and prove his steps as fast as he was willing to take them. The way was strait and narrow; indeed, but so clearly marked out that the wayfarer man need not err. "These signs shall follow them that believe," said Jesus, and then he showed how one's progress in the kingdom of heaven should be marked by the overcoming of the manifestations of sin and suffering.

Christian Science today is bringing to light the kingdom of God "at hand." It is directing attention to the fact that the kingdom of God is a spiritual kingdom and that Spirit is Mind—therefore the kingdom is mental.

At first it may not appear that the healing of disease can be any part of this purely mental process, but when it is understood that a sick and suffering body is the manifestation or effect of the very mental conditions which tend to shut out the consciousness of the supremacy of God (the kingdom of God), it becomes apparent that healing is a not less important preliminary to salvation now than in the days of the Master-healer. The presence of discord is in effect a denial of the omnipresence of God, and the acceptance of this false argument of the senses can be possible only from a mental standpoint which must needs be changed before the kingdom of God may be apprehended.

The student of Christian Science soon learns that he needs only the clear spiritual consciousness that he does live and move and have his being in God—divine good. As this thought begins to dawn upon the weary seeker for the light, the whole problem of salvation is reduced to the simple task of putting off the old, false, material beliefs that have stood in the mental way. Though one may have a sense of not being able or willing to do this fully at present, the knowledge that there need be no mistake about the way when one is ready to take it, lifts the burden of doubt and fear and is, in fact, a long step toward the kingdom of God.

Between a man and his love nothing ought to rule but love. Authority is for children and servants, yet not without sweetness. As love ought to bring them together so it is the best way to keep them well together.—William Penn.

THE CHINESE NARCISSUS

THE Chinese have none of the narcissi which we call daffodils and which make such a feature of our northern spring, but they have an allied flower of which they are extremely fond. It is not unlike our jonquil, having the same delicious scent, but is more compact and has white flowers with a yellow center.

At the New Year festival this is the flower of flowers to the Chinese of the southern provinces. They call it the New Year flower and take a pride in having a quantity in bloom to show their friends at the ceremonial visits paid at that season. For several days before "the first day of the first moon," which occurs usually in February, the streets in Chinese towns are en fête and are thronged with folk buying and selling the customary paraphernalia for the festival. One of the principal features is invariably the flower stalls, and conspicuous upon them are the various favorite forms of the New Year flower. It is pretty to see the innocent pleasure of the buyers, wandering from stall to stall, discussing with their friends the merits of the wares. In Canton the best narcissi are said to be brought overland from Chinchow, though the local nurseries do their share of raising plants at home.

The bulbs are usually grown in water with a few pebbles in it to keep them in position. One of the favorite forms is grown in a bowl from one large bulb, out of which emerge numerous twisted stalks, each bearing its bunch of fragrant flowers and forming a much greater mass of bloom than can be produced on the usual single stem. The multiplication of stems is probably induced by splitting the bulb nearly to the base while still dormant and thus allowing the numerous lateral buds to develop as well as the central one.

As in the case of many other of their most highly prized possessions, the Chinese have a legend regarding its origin, making it the reward of humility and industry, virtues which have always stood high in their regard. Two sons were left to divide the ancestral farm between them, but the elder, seizing the rich rice



CHINESE NARCISSUS.
Growing in the Hongkong Botanical Gardens.

fields, left his brother only rocks and water for his share. While the younger was meekly sitting by his unpromising patrimony, an old man, whom he had never seen before, came by and said to him, "I know your trouble, but remember that rocks bring more profit to the meek than do fat rice lands to the arrogant." So saying he gave him three bulbs, telling him that they would grow only in rock and water. He thanked the stranger and presently placed the bulbs among the pebbles in a small sheltered pool of clear water. In due time they produced flowers surpassing in beauty and fragrance any that had been seen in that country before. Gardeners from the surrounding towns and villages flocked to see this new wonder. As the news spread all the farmer's time was taken up in propagating and in selling the bulbs, which were the now famous Chinese narcissus. Meanwhile his elder brother, envious of his success, mortgaged the rice fields to him in exchange for the entire stock of bulbs. These he planted in the fields, hoping to gain greatly by the enterprise. But they

would not grow in soil, and the avaricious farmer lost fields and bulbs as well, having eventually to work with his brother to cultivate the few that he had saved on the very rocks which he had once rejected.

This Chinese narcissus was long unknown in Europe, although one closely allied was native in the Mediterranean region and had been cultivated for two or three centuries in various garden forms. The two are usually reckoned one species by botanists, under the name of *Narcissus tazetta*. Linnaeus called it *Tazetta* from the Italian local name for it, *Tazetta* or little cup. The Chinese variety actually reached Europe from America, having been introduced into the western states by the Chinese who settled there in early years. The illustration shows a group of the Chinese New Year plant growing in the Hongkong botanical gardens. The bulbs, it will be observed, are planted in the soil. This must be a considerable surprise to Chinese visitors, who have not yet discovered that they can be made to thrive in such a situation.

Some Problems of Marriage

WHAT purports to be a true story is told in the *Ladies' Home Journal* by the wife of a New York millionaire. She was the daughter of a simple country clergyman who married the rich man without at all realizing what the life in New York would imply. Reaching her gorgeous new home she was smitten at the first moment with the sense that the house was a magnificent empty shell—not a home at all. Her first trouble was with the troop of servants. She did not know how to manage them or how to superintend their work properly. For the first year she spent her time hunting new servants who would be respectful and obedient and happy together. At last she learned how to harmonize conditions a little better, but she found for one thing that she must never herself do one of the smallest household tasks. This was to lower herself in the eyes of the servants and even in those of her husband. The cutting off of all this happy home-making was a great loss to the woman, whose country home had been her little kingdom. She was driven to books and music, but for neither of these had she apparently ever had a deep enthusiasm, and the perfunctoryness of the study moreover made it irksome. She wanted these things not as an object but to fill leisure moments.

Society demanded a great deal of her and gradually she grew to conduct herself in a way that was fitting for the wife of a rich man. But the heartlessness and mindlessness of it all were sorely trying. There were no real friendships, and being amused was made a serious business. Her real self seemed to have no part in her life.

The worst denial came when she was not allowed to take care of her baby. Her social duties must take precedence of her mother love and longing. She was almost a stranger to her child and had to see his confidence and spontaneous love bestowed on his nurse. Her husband was so absorbed in business that she rarely saw him except when guests were at their home. In the end she broke away from it all, bought her father's old

home in the country and made it so attractive that her husband was won away from the city excitements and content to settle there and live a normal life with wife and family among kindly hearted neighbors.

There can be no doubt that a woman going into such circles of society from a simple environment must find the life painfully artificial and bare. This woman's mistake was plainly in marrying a man with whom she was not sure of having community of thought. Marriage without a common basis of mental interests, whatever else there may be to draw the two together, will find it hard to establish real companionship. One question each woman should ask herself in entering this partnership is, "Does he care about those same mental and spiritual things which make life for me?"

Paris Roadways

The methods of the municipal authorities are generally considered to be extremely dilatory. By way of drawing attention to this, a practical joke was recently perpetrated by the waiters of one of the well-known restaurants near the Madeleine, when, according to the *Figaro*, early one morning these waiters amused themselves by planting a small kitchen garden with carrots, cabbages and lettuce, all complete, in one of the road-mending enclosures in the Rue Royale. The enclosure is one of those which was put up in the Rue Royale some time ago and has remained ever since. By way of drawing attention to the fact, the waiters set up a board with the following inscription: "Garden to let by the month or year. Immediate possession."

We forgive so long as we love.—La Rochefoucauld.

It is only by thinking about great and good things that we come to love them, and it is only by loving them that we come to long for them, and it is only by longing for them that we are impelled to seek after them, and it is only by seeking after them that they become ours and we enter into vital experience of their beauty and blessedness.—Henry Van Dyke.

THE CITY AND ITS NOISE

ON the first day of having all the windows wide open one feels the bewilderment of a country person newly arrived in town. The noises remind one so forcibly of the fact that one is living in the city. One had known it vaguely all winter, but never had the truth so obtruded itself before. Cars running in every direction, most of them running back and forth over cross rails as though it were their special delight; horns blowing on the river, people singing different songs at different tempi, some one playing,

dogs barking, voices wandering about by themselves, motor tires exploding, horns honking—an absurd number of things happening.

One is forced to believe that all this racket has been pressing against one's window panes all winter. It may have been what kept the glass so perpetually clouded. It is a great surprise to know it has been just outside and one all the time happily unaware. One fairly feels one would have seen it on looking out the window, particularly that most determined singer. It is ridiculous to suppose that her voice has been orientating in the atmosphere without musing it up a little. Perhaps she has just moved in. Yet that still leaves a great deal of noise unaccounted for; more than you can combat or do anything but marvel over. All you have to say is that from the eager way in which it rushed into the room when you flung the window open there must have been an awful lot of it sitting on the window sill just waiting for this opportunity.—New York Sun.

Power of Growing Trees

Those who wish to see the enormous power of a growing tree can do so by going to the north side of Albert street. Two trees that were enclosed by the cement sidewalk when it was built many years ago have split the slabs like fragments by huge cracks extending in several directions.

The breaking tensile strength of neat cement as used for the city is 500 pounds per square inch. With the mixture as used in the sidewalks an expert estimated it would be about 160 pounds per square inch. There are several of these cracks, so the pressure must have been still more than for one fracture. The trees are a chestnut and a soft maple. A point worthy of note in this connection is that when trees are enclosed by concrete walks space should be left for expansion at least equal to the average size of the full growth of the tree.—Ottawa Citizen.

Resurgam

O fair, sweet, gentle April day!
The touch of tears for all earth's wrong—
Thy smile so bright to cheer the way—
Lights up our fainting faith with song.

Your prophecy of blooming June
Speaks forth from every waking thing—
We too can smile and pray,—in tune
With all the promise of the Spring.

Glad April day! We welcome all
Thy lessons dear of blending light.
This rousing murmur of thy call
Lifts high our hope and clears our sight.
—Jeannette A. Becker.

Our admiration of the music of Handel, and Bach, and Beethoven grows deeper as our theoretical understanding and practical experience of the art of music increases.—Lucy Crane.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of the paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.
The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2092 and 2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.
Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 168 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

European Advertising Bureau, Suites 23 and 24 Clun House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

PICTURE PUZZLE



What part of a baseball field?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Washington.

Generous as brave.
Affection, kindness, the sweet offices
Of love and duty were to him as needful
As his daily bread.
—Rogers.

Bridge, the Eskimo Dog

One of the most interesting, and certainly one of the most valuable of the animals which live around the north pole, is the Eskimo dog, especially to the Eskimos themselves. Although he is not classed as a wild animal, but as a domestic animal, he is still very much of a wild animal for all that, and is certainly the most wolflike of all the dogs. In fact, he is still considered by most naturalists as simply a "domesticated wolf."

The rough coats of these animals, their bushy tails, the handsome, wolf-like head, with its upstanding ears, and the general form of the body resemble those of real wolves so greatly that many times packs of Eskimo dogs have been mistaken for packs of wolves, even by those who know them well. Also, like the wolf, the Eskimo dog is unable to bark, so that there is a great similarity between them.

One of the most noted and interesting Eskimo dogs was Bridge, which accompanied Commander Peary to the furthestmost point north in his last expedition but one. Bridge was chosen to be the leader of the team because he was big, strong and had great powers of endurance. Also

he was very intelligent and fairly good-tempered, which is not generally the case with Eskimo dogs.

Before coming into Commander Peary's hands Bridge had had a hard time of it. He had been made to travel sometimes 30 or 40 miles a day with heavy loads and treated cruelly. With a kind master, good and sufficient food and fair treatment, Bridge improved in many ways. He broadened out, got plump and strong, and his pluck and spirits rose accordingly. He seemed to have the explorer's ambition and energy, and to be as eager to push forward as any in the party.

After the expedition Bridge was brought to New York and given to the New York Zoological Park, where he remained for several years.—Montreal Star.

To the First Bluebird

Herald of hope, on yon green spray,
Warden of all the mirth of May,
Silver the key you blithely bring,
Sure to release the captive spring.
Turn it in music sweet once more!
Open the fragrant blossom-door!
Melody mingling love and mirth—
Sing till you awake the dreaming earth!
—Frank Dempster Sherman.

On the Mississippi

The steamboat age on the Mississippi began about 1821 and flourished for 50 years. As early as 1834 the number of steamboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries is estimated at 230 and in 1842 there were 450 vessels, with a value of \$25,000,000. But the golden era was from 1848 till the war. Never did the valley and steamboating prosper more than then. Thousands of bales of cotton were annually shipped to southern markets, and the wharves of St. Louis and Memphis and Vicksburg and other large ports were stacked with piles of merchandise and lined with scores of steamers.—Kansas City Star.

To Women Workers

A writer in *Woman's World* has this to say of women workers: Once she is settled in a place she should give more than a dollar's worth of work for every dollar she receives. It isn't enough to do 100 cents' worth of work for the dollar in the pay envelope. You will never succeed along that line. You must make yourself so useful that the firm will not want to get along without you. Be your own most severe critic and determine to win. It has been done time and again by untrained workers, and you have the success or failure of your business life in your own hands.

Aside from a working knowledge of your duties the first great requisite to success is to cultivate self-control. Sternly put by the morbid, selfish, discouraging self-pity that dominates so many women who are failures. Say to yourself that it is no worse for you to have to earn your living than for countless multitudes of other women. There are joys and opportunities in business life that the woman in the sheltered home never dreams of, and the worker who really aims to succeed will experience all of these. A woman past 50, who had never earned a dollar in her life, was suddenly compelled to provide for herself and her widowed mother, and now, after three years of business life, she says she is seeing her happiest days. Her outlook is broadened, her views changed, her estimate of the people who work greatly raised and her whole life sweetened and broadened and cultivated by contact with the great, busy world.

Curious How He Knew It

Some years ago an expedition from the University of Pennsylvania was sent to one of our southern states for the purpose of observing a solar eclipse. The day before the event one of the professors said to an old colored man belonging to the household wherein they were quartered:

"Tom, if you will watch your chickens tomorrow morning, you'll find that they'll go to roost at 11 o'clock."

Tom was, of course, skeptical, but at the appointed hour the heavens were darkened, and the chickens retired to roost. "At this the man's amazement showed no bounds, and he sought out the man of letters.

"Perfesser," he said, "how long ago did you know dem chickens would go to roost?"

"About a year ago," said the professor, smiling.

"Well, if dat don't beat all!" was the man's comment. "Perfesser, a year ago dem chickens wasn't even hatched!" —Dallas News.

All Toused Up.

Artist—I'm going to do a picture of Whittier's Maud Muller.
Friend—How do you imagine she looked?
Artist—Rakish.—Lippincott.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, May 2, 1910.

The Shifting of Political Power

COMMENT and conjecture arising from the announced early retirement of Senators Aldrich and Hale continue, and are losing nothing of interest as they proceed. It appears to be the universal opinion that the prestige of the East in Congress and in national politics will be seriously impaired by the withdrawal of the leaders named from public life. There is, indeed, a remarkable willingness on all sides, now that these men are about to retire, to concede to them qualities whereof the possession entitles public men everywhere to respect and honor. The West goes even farther than the East in recognizing the influence and the power wielded by these representative New Englanders in the domain of legislation and politics during a third of a century. And this naturally leads to recognition of the valuable public services rendered by New England's senators and representatives in general since the beginning of our national history.

It will appear to the open-minded observer as rather a remarkable thing that there should be so much unanimity of belief with relation to the shifting of political power as a consequence of this change in New England's representation, and other important changes which present political conditions threaten. It is assumed in some quarters as a matter of course that the middle West, or, as some will have it, the Mississippi valley, will now become the dominant political section of the country.

But it is safe to say that New England will not, because of the retirement of Messrs. Aldrich and Hale, or for any other reason, voluntarily part with any prestige that rightfully belongs to her.

No amount of theorizing will bring about the transfer of New England's prestige to any other quarter of the nation. It will have to be fought for and fairly won, and it is a mistake to suppose that because of pending and probable changes in the representation of New England at Washington its defense will be in any way weak.

"BUSINESS before pleasure," is a very good working motto. Perhaps if President Taft were permitted to make and enforce a rule to the effect that no member of Congress would be permitted to see a game of baseball played until the various important bills now under consideration were disposed of, the action would result in pushing forward the much needed legislation.

THE apparent indifference of a large element among the regulars in Congress to the President's feelings and the President's interests is leading many of his friends to ask whether the time is not coming, and coming soon, when, for his own sake, for the sake of his personal following, which is still great, and for the sake of the Republican party and the country, it will be his duty to break away completely from present political alliances. The President has many and strong adherents in the insurgent ranks. He has shown repeatedly that he would dislike to lose them. It was largely with the view of meeting the wishes of the insurgents that he arranged the major part of the program that now seems to be going to pieces. He did not, however, go far enough to suit the insurgents; he went too far to suit the regulars. Both sides have been making professions of continued friendship for him, but only the regular organization has pledged itself—and more than once—to put his program through. If the regulars were earnestly determined to back their promise with performance—if the usual aggressiveness and enthusiasm for party measures were called into play by the leaders of the majority—this pledge might be carried out. So far, however, the support given the President's bills by his professed friends has been little more than lukewarm.

There is force in the contention that the President would do well to shake off the alliances that have been forced upon him and form some alliances on his own account. The moment it was found that he was no longer bound to either faction, support would come to him from both. He would be given not merely the nominal but the actual leadership of his party, and he would be in a position to restore harmony in its ranks and lead it to success. It is never too late to do the right thing, and unless it be done in this instance, and done quickly, there will be very little left for President Taft to do during the remainder of his term.

THE question, "Why does Europe like Roosevelt?" is setting forth the truth of the old saying, "Many men of many minds." The Temps of Paris says it is the man, not the office he has held or the country he represents that makes him so popular. On the other hand, Alfred Walter von Heymel, a keen observer of Leipzig, says Europe likes Roosevelt because he is a typical American and that it is America and the American people that they are honoring in honoring the ex-President. Perhaps the larger truth lies somewhere between these two views.

The Antiquated Early Skyscraper

FOUR or five years ago, Chicago, the originator of skeleton steel construction in architecture and the builder of the first skyscrapers, demolished her earliest structure of that type. This was the Montauk building, which when erected towered above everything in the business part of the city. It was twelve stories in height. Its site is now occupied by a building eighteen stories high. Workmen have just begun to tear down a twenty-story office building in New York to make room for a more modern structure. A number of buildings of the skyscraper type in the two cities named will probably be demolished in the next few years to make room for buildings of finer and higher construction.

Much is said, and justly, with regard to the tremendous losses occasioned by fire in this country, most of them being avoidable. Another great item might be added to the sum of our unnecessary expenditures if statistics were at hand going to show the cost of the tearing down and rebuilding we do. Some of the younger of the great cities of the country have been rebuilt over and over, partly for the reason that their growth and requirements were not properly

anticipated and measured in the first place, and because it is one of our national characteristics to build for tomorrow only.

However, there are some good excuses for much of this apparent waste of capital. The art of building construction has of late years been moving forward with leaps and bounds. City population has immensely increased, making central business property more and more valuable. There has grown up, also, a great desire for elegance in construction, and marble halls, which were once things to be mentioned only in song and story, have become common. Unless a modern skyscraper is up to date in all of its appointments it soon passes into disfavor and over to cheap tenants. Styles in skyscrapers are constantly changing, and in view of what has already happened and what gives promise of happening in the next few years, it is certainly within the bounds of legitimate speculation to wonder if many of the "perfect modern office palaces" of our time will be standing a hundred years hence.

THE cable reports of ex-President Roosevelt's appearances in the various European capitals never fail to mention the loud applause with which he is everywhere greeted. Perhaps nothing short of the employment of a carefully adjusted "noisemaker" would settle definitely how much louder than these welcomes he is receiving abroad will be the shouts that will assail his ears when on his return home he rides up Broadway in a carriage with Mayor Gaynor.

Report of Harvard's President

"THAT athletics develop essential moral qualities is undoubtedly true, but that is no sufficient reason why intellectual things should be undervalued." This sentence expresses in a few words what is perhaps the leading idea in the annual report of President Lowell of Harvard University, just made public. Dr. Lowell finds a natural yet regrettable disproportion in the minds of undergraduates between immediate ambition for public applause and a sense of relative permanent values; yet he insists that the belief among college students all over the country that athletic prowess is superior to intellectual attainments is not sincere.

Dr. Lowell makes a strong plea in behalf of the attempt to construct a positive system of education upon definite principles, and says the new rules regarding the choice of electives will be in force next fall. The initiative will still be with the student, but the new system is intended to hold up before him a positive standard of education, and the setting up of that standard Dr. Lowell rightly says will be of inestimable value. The design is to have the student learn a little of everything and some one thing well, and to make him plan his college curriculum seriously and as a whole. The report expresses the opinion that it would be an advantage to admit younger boys to college. The inadvisability of giving scholarships too freely is pointed out. President Lowell says that if it is desired to recruit the most forcible of our youth for the future members of faculties, the path must not be made too easy at the start.

Football has hosts of friends, but even its most ardent advocates realize that something must be done to reduce the risks of the sport. This has long been the attitude of President-Emeritus Eliot, and Dr. Lowell states that earnest efforts are being made to devise improvements in the rules. Of football players he says:

If, instead of being the best of many athletes selected from among other players and brought to greater perfection, the members of the team are engaged in a sport which no one else plays for fun, then the teams become trained bands of gladiators, maintained solely for public contests against similar bands from other colleges.

President Lowell's view is that every kind of athletic contest ought to be the culmination of a general sport pursued by large bodies of undergraduates. In this the general public will be in hearty accord with Harvard's head.

ONE of the by-products (perhaps the "by" in this case should be spelled "buy") of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to London will be the increased sales which his books will enjoy among the London reading public. The interest in his works is already said to be quite marked and booksellers are displaying his volumes in their show windows.

THE present New York subway was constructed under contract. The bids were thrown wide open and the contract was let to the lowest bidder. The work was excellently done. The subway has not as yet ceased to be one of the proud boasts of the metropolis. It is carrying double the number of passengers estimated for it. It has increased tax values in excess of the contract price. As a bonus, a tunnel between Manhattan and Brooklyn was, practically, thrown in. Yet the contractors made so much money from the job that an intense feeling against subway building by contract resulted, and this has been sufficient to prevent extension of the system during the last six years.

Proposals of a very different kind are asked now. Capitalists, that is, are invited to come forward with bids, and the bidder who undertakes to enter into bonds to construct the subways required and to hand them over free of charge to the city—the cost being defrayed by the receipts from traffic—in the shortest time will be awarded the contract. As stated by one of the newspapers which discusses the subject, under the former contract the city received everything and gave nothing but the loan of its credit. The bidder under the present proposals is to have the privilege of operating the municipally maintained subways as well as those which he constructs.

Question is already raised as to the wisdom of this plan. No less serious is the question raised as to its feasibility. Numerous contingencies are pointed out which might have the effect of defeating the main purposes in view. Many of these are doubtless without weight. Others are worthy of careful thought. Taken altogether, they constitute a problem whereof the solution will call for calmness and intelligence on the part of those who bear the responsibility.

THE Indianapolis police, who are provided with two-inch measures for determining the distance that hat-pins project beyond hat brims, will arrest the owners of pins which are exposed for more than half an inch. This is certainly getting city government down to a fine point.

IT is announced that sixty-five stars will shine in the galaxy of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York against ninety-two last year. But it is set forth that on an average they will be bigger stars and will shine with greater brilliancy.

Future of Our National Capital

THE erection and dedication of the handsome new building for the international bureau of American republics takes Washington a step farther toward becoming one of the most beautiful capitals in the world. The stately Capitol is unsurpassed in grandeur of appearance; the groups of government structures are imposing in design; the Congressional Library is a marvel in the beauty of its decorations; national plans for the city's improvement are very comprehensive; the immense new railroad terminal is a fine feature; the country's patriotic women have just completed a splendid Continental Hall; the Masons are building for their order the world's handsomest temple; these are a few of the evidences of Washington's material prominence. President Taft said in a recent speech that in thirty years all the available land in the present area of the District of Columbia would be utilized. It may be that the portion of the original district that lies on the south bank of the Potomac, in Virginia, will be restored to the federal tract.

Foreign governments are adding to the attractiveness of Washington by the building and beautifying of embassies containing rich works of art. The enlargement of the Corcoran Art Gallery and the extent and importance of its exhibitions are doing much to make the capital an art center. They are giving us something like an American salon. The city is adorned with many statues and it is increasing its charming parks.

Yearly the capital is becoming more and more a center of learning. People of means are making their homes there, and it will always be a favorite residential city because of its cleanliness, its orderliness and its refinement, while socially and musically it ranks high. Americans may well take pride in Washington.

THE splendid efforts which the citizens of Springfield, Mass., are putting forth to beautify their municipality may result in giving it the name of "the Garden city." There are to be 77 cash prizes, a silver cup and \$5 worth of trees or shrubs given to the ones who make the finest showings in the various classes of gardens that are to be considered. The happy contest will prove most beneficial to all concerned and will amply reward all who take part in it. The "Springfield idea" is worthy of adoption by all other enterprising communities.

The Rokeby Venus

THE Rokeby Venus is such a famous picture that it is not remarkable that the aspersions cast on its authenticity have aroused interest in art circles throughout Europe. Up to the present moment nearly every artist of repute in the United Kingdom, and many of those on the continent, have, either on the grounds of previous knowledge or of careful examination at the moment, placed on record their opinions for or against the contention. The result is confusion of the worst description, and tends to make the layman despair of expert opinion in such matters. It is not only that the critics differ as to the mere authenticity of the work, as to whether it was painted by Velasquez, or Del Mazo, or another, it is that they differ completely as to the merits of the drawing, the modeling, the flesh painting, and the technique in general. When one great critic says that the painting is a masterpiece, and the next that it is a thoroughly indifferent one, the ordinary man is left wondering whether there is such a thing as criterion in art at all.

A committee has been appointed to examine the painting and make a full report, but when this report is issued, it will only affect the very minor question as to whether the initials which Mr. Greig claims to have found, but which no one else appears to have discovered, are to be seriously regarded or not. The main question as to whether the picture is or is not a great painting will still be left a mere matter of expert opinion, and the fashion of giving immense sums for masterpieces will, it is to be hoped, have received another serious blow.

IMMIGRATION to the United States for the fiscal year 1910 will reach 1,000,000 people if the record for the first nine months is maintained.

AN EMINENT engineer has just advanced the theory that the weight of the water in the Irish sea, pressing constantly against the soft bottom, has a tendency to raise the land on either side. Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal, is confronted at present by a problem in conditions quite the reverse of this. To understand it clearly it is necessary that certain facts about the Culebra cut should be known. The so-called "cut" is an excavated ditch of tremendous proportions. That is, its depth is 205 feet, its length 4.7 miles. It is 300 feet wide at the bottom and it slopes back at an angle that gives it a width of about 600 feet at the top. Its proportions are those of a very respectable Rocky mountain canyon.

The problem arises, however, from the fact that the walls of the cut are very different from those of the average mountain pass. Instead of being of rock they are composed of soil strata which slope toward the line of the canal at an angle of approximately thirty-five degrees, and as the cut is deepened the pressure of these strata on either side is causing the ditch to "buckle" or "hump up." Such an experience as this is not new to seasoned engineers, but it appears to mean, at the very least, an immense amount of extra, and apparently useless, labor. However, this trouble was a contingency which Colonel Goethals had provided for. He made allowances for it in naming 1915 as the year in which the great work would be completed. Now that it has presented itself there will be no occasion for setting forward the date of completion.

On the other hand, its presence is a cause for rejoicing that the sea-level type of canal was not adopted. If it had been, the cut at Culebra would have had to be sunk eighty-five feet deeper than is necessary now. It is not difficult for even the layman to see that the increase in depth would have increased the difficulty. From all present indications there is no reason to look for serious trouble or delay in Panama.

IT SEEMS probable that President Taft, before his present term of office has expired, will have become greatly loved, if for no other reason, for the chief justices he has made.

The Struggle at Culebra

New York's Subway Problem

Will the President Break Away?